

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the I-lade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Monday, December 20, 1978

## Portugal's progress

Portugal has held its first free municipal elections in 50 years and that is worth noting. The nation has walked a turbulent road since the overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship two and a half years ago but the Portuguese people deserve credit for persevering in their efforts to build a political democracy.

Of course they are frustrated and even disillusioned over progress to date, and this is reflected at the polls. With every election fewer people vote; on this occasion about 65 percent cast their ballots. Yet even this is a better showing than that made in the United States, where only slightly more than half of the electorate voted in the recent presidential election. The growing Portuguese apathy is regrettable but not critical.

As for the outcome of the election, it appears to be a qualified vote of confidence for the minority Socialist Party government inasmuch as the Socialists won more than one-third of the vote. The total was less than they got in the legislative elections last April but more than they expected to win. At the same time, because local personalities play such a dominant role in local elections, the Socialists cannot interpret the vote as a referendum on the policies of the central government. In fact, they will now find it more difficult to rule because of the unexpectedly strong gains made by the Communists in the South (to over 17 percent of the vote) and the gains made by opposition parties in the rural, conservative North.

Looking ahead, the big question is whether Portugal will be able to consolidate its democratic system through its economic recovery program. The problems are enormous.

Unemployment stands at over 15 percent. Inflation at more than 18 percent. The nation's balance of payments deficit for the year is over \$1 billion. Some 600,000 refugees from the African territories have added about 9 percent to the population, compounding the economic burden. Workers' real wages have risen very little.

Confronted with this situation, Prime Minister Mario Soares can be applauded for his basic reform efforts. He has moved energetically on the agrarian front, returning land that was seized illegally and evicting the squatters. He has begun to carry out measures to boost labor productivity, such as limiting strikes and holding down wage increases in nationalized firms. He is trying to cut consumption and imports of luxury goods.

But his austerity policies obviously are not universally popular. Overall he must tread a fine line between instituting harsh, conservative policies that are essential if the economy is to get moving again and not doing so totally at the expense of the working population and the social gains of the revolution. He is bound to come under increasing pressure from the radical farm laborers of the South, where the Communists are strong, and the factory workers of Lisbon's industrial belt. While he is thus on the proper track, the political risks are great and the danger of attack from the right and left remains.

For all the uncertainties, however, the fact is that Portugal has instituted a functioning parliamentary democracy. It has a long way to go. But democracy is not an easy path under the best of circumstances and the Portuguese can take pride in a good beginning.

## Mideast 're-entry window'

All the Mideast talk these days is about reconvening the Geneva conference for another go at an Arab-Israeli peace settlement. The Arabs, led by Egypt, are actively pushing the idea at the United Nations. Israel, not to be left behind by its adversaries, has joined the call, even though, for technical reasons, it voted against the recent resolution adopted by the General Assembly to resume negotiations by March 1.

Perhaps too much false hope is building up over the prospect of a UN conference (which, it will be recalled, was set up after the 1973 war, met briefly, and then was suspended while Henry Kissinger went about his stop-by-stop diplomacy). To bring the conference together is one thing; what happens when all the parties are assembled at Geneva is another. It could be a shambles.

Yet it is clear that, by setting up some negotiating forum, it will be possible to keep the diplomatic momentum alive through 1977 while the Israelis sort out their domestic political scene and thereby to make sure no conflict erupts in the crucial first year of the Carter administration.

Everyone agrees the time for movement is ripe. The Lebanese conflict is under control. The Palestinians are subdued and, with Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia working in tandem, they are under strong pressure to get aboard the Geneva bandwagon. It is encouraging, too, that Egypt, mindful of Israel's sensitivities in this election year, is suggesting the Arabs go to Geneva in a single delegation that would include a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel, which refuses to sit down with the PLO, conceivably could live with such a formula, thus avoiding a procedural dispute.

It is factors such as these which have led Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance to say that a "re-entry window appears to be opening" in the Middle East.

President-elect Carter will have to act quickly to take advantage of this "window." His early task will be to start sounding out key Arab and Israeli leaders and get some feel for how they might proceed in the first phase of a resumed Geneva conference. Inasmuch as he

conveyed a pro-Israeli stance during the election campaign, he will need to establish his credibility as a mediator intending to approach the Mideast problem with the same evenhandedness and objectivity displayed by his predecessor. He will also have to show he is determined to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

The groundwork for a Geneva conference, or more feasibly perhaps, a preliminary Geneva conference, will have to be carefully laid. Assuming the forum could not get down to substantive negotiation, it nonetheless could take up such procedural questions as the overall agenda and the establishment of working parties to deal simultaneously with various pieces of an overall agreement. Some role will have to be defined for the Soviet Union, the conference's cochairman with the United States. The broad outlines of these and other issues will have to be agreed upon behind the scenes before everyone gathers.

Procedure will be the easiest part of course. The substance — the establishment of a Palestinian state, the future of Jerusalem, the delineation of secure borders for Israel — will have to wait until after the Israeli elections next fall and no one thinks agreement will be easy. The Palestinians, while at least now talking about setting up a West Bank state, still refuse to recognize the existence of Israel. And while the Arabs have gone to the United Nations to meet with PLO representatives in Paris, Israeli opinion is far from accepting the idea of a Palestinian state wedged into Israel's eastern flank and certainly not before the Palestinians give up their claims on the whole of Palestine which they lost to Israel in 1948.

In fact, Mr. Carter's efforts could well be bent toward persuading the PLO to renounce its demands for a "democratic secular state" in all Palestine. This would make it easier to bring Israel to the conference table and would create a climate of moderation in which compromises would be more possible.

Realistically, it could be several years or more before the Arabs and Israel agree on a final settlement of their conflict. But the alternative to starting the long process of talking is more fighting. Hence Mr. Carter must begin building on the solid foundation laid by Henry Kissinger and put the diplomatic ball in play once again.

'There'll always be an England ...'



The Christian Science Monitor

## New Gaullist challenge in France

New political storm clouds are gathering in France with the revamping of the rightist Gaullist Party under the leadership of former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Young, hard-working, and ambitious, Mr. Chirac now poses a potential threat to the man who ousted him last summer, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose term of office does not expire until 1981. But municipal elections are due next March and important parliamentary elections are scheduled for 1978 — elections on which the two men do not agree, as far as tactics are concerned.

## Tokyo Rose

Has the time come to show mercy, in the form of a presidential pardon, for the woman once known to millions of Americans as "Tokyo Rose"? We think it has, for several reasons. One is that American-born Mrs. Iva Togiani D'Aquino, who became one of several "Tokyo Roses" by broadcasting to United States soldiers in the Pacific area during World War II, has long since paid her debt to society. Twenty years ago, she completed more than six years of a 10-year prison sentence. She also was fined \$10,000.

In the early postwar era, moreover, her wartime activities in Japan (once cleared by American authorities there as not warranting prosecution for treason) became the focus for a trial in the United States with strong emotional overtones. With hindsight, there are indications that some of the trial procedures left much to be desired. But the term "Tokyo Rose" was so familiar, and the propaganda broadcasts to American troops were so widely heard (even though the content often proved inaccurate) that she already was a symbol of anti-Japanese sentiment. The mood of the day was to punish those guilty of war crimes. Thus her conviction for treason was almost inevitable, and few lamented it at the time.

Mr. Chirac and the Gaullists (the party now is renamed Rally for the Republic) are ready for a head-on confrontation with the leftist opposition combination of Socialists and Communists. President Giscard d'Estaing, head of the small Independent Republican Party still officially allied with the Gaullists, prefers a more conciliatory approach to the opposition, with the aim of strengthening the political center by winning over moderates rather than participating in an outright right-left struggle. With the President and the former Prime Minister at odds, the prospect is for a period of lively political fireworks in France to determine which position prevails.

Smarting from his August dismissal, Mr. Chirac stormed back into the National Assembly with an impressive by-election victory last month, following a campaign where he was very much a man of the people in his native Corrèze province. Now his election as leader of the revived anti-leftist Gaullists puts him in a strong position to challenge the cool, intellectual, but somewhat remote Giscard.

Some Gaullists meanwhile are critical of the top control exerted by the President and the Independent Republicans which they outnumber in the Legislature and country at large. They also are concerned about a broad range of Giscard policies, including more cooperation with NATO allies and the United States, new currency regulations, and relations with the European Community. They want to get back to the de Gaulle policy of a France following its own special pathway to greatness.

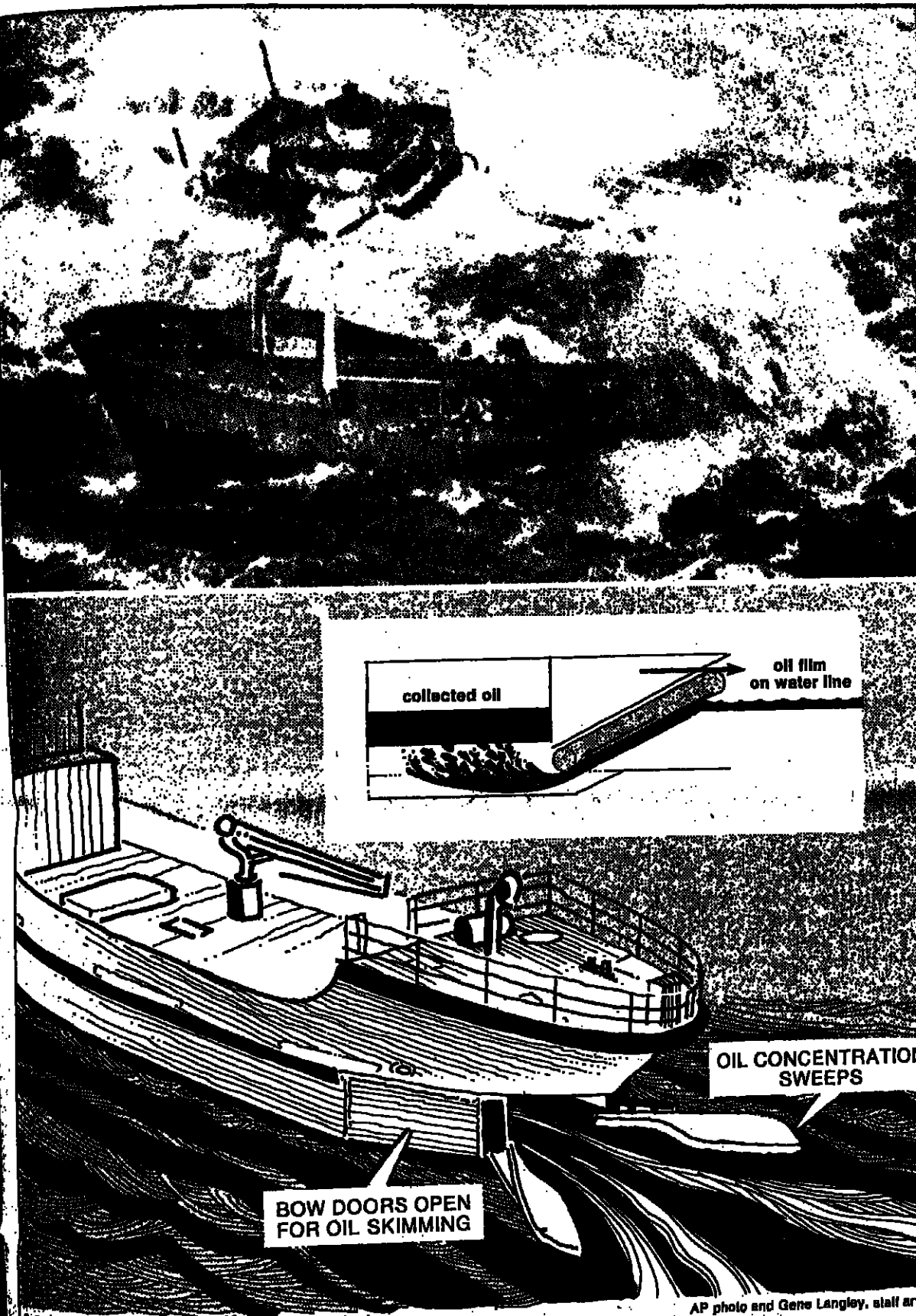
It is too early to judge how much impact the new Gaullist alignment is likely to have. Mr. Chirac is readying his forces to make a fight of it, yet he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing are not all that far apart on France's problems and how to handle them. Their different attitudes toward the leftist threat, however, is leading toward an open rift. And that, in turn, would provide an opportunity for François Mitterrand, Socialist leader of the leftist coalition to exploit at the ballot box later on.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 27, 1978

60¢ U.S.



Oil tanker (above), newly invented oil skimmer (below)

Man's know-how vs. natural disaster: the battle to contain oil spills

Wanted:

## Ships with an appetite for spilt oil

By Lynde McCormick  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Technology already exists to clean up major oil spills — but the equipment doesn't. That's why government officials and private industry are not now able to halt the rough weather spread of major oil spills, like the one currently moving southeast from shoals off Nantucket Island.

The reason, say several sources, is that neither the petroleum industry nor the federal government has spent enough money or paid enough attention in the past to produce this equipment.

Next month, however, a ship is being launched in England which — if manufacturer's expectations are met — could very well clean up oil slicks like the one off Cape Cod.

gallons of oil a minute from seas up to eight feet. Company president Ralph Bianci says the ship holds 10,000 gallons and would work in the rough seas around the Liberator tanker whose spill now threatens Georges Bank, one of the world's most important fisheries.

[The Associated Press reported Wednesday (Dec. 22) that heavy winter seas were sinking the still-loaded front half of the tanker Argo Merchant, which broke in two in one of history's worst oil spills.]

Unfortunately, the skimmer, built for Gulf Oil use in North Sea operations, will not be launched until Jan. 28. Mr. Bianci adds that JBF has designed an even larger skimmer for use in 12-foot seas in the Gulf of Alaska.

Environmental officials in Massachusetts complain that the Coast Guard has been largely ineffective in its attempts to stop the Argo Merchant from causing what has become the largest oil spill in U.S. history.

\*Please turn to Page 12

## Jews and Arabs caught up in peaceward currents

By Joseph C. Harsch

The movement toward peace in the Middle East is building up a momentum of its own. It's as though Arabs and Israelis were in separate boats in a narrowing, swift river with extremely dangerous rapids ahead. They can steer their boats, but cannot resist the current. Both boats will be carried into the rapids. No man can foresee what will happen then.

The peace movement picked up its decisive momentum 10 days ago when Saudi Arabia broke with the rest of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) over the price of oil. Most of the others wanted a high price rise to compensate for the rise in price of things they buy. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates favored a minimum 5 percent price rise if any.

Since then, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has precipitated an early election, probably in May, by pushing three members of the National Religious Party out of his Cabinet. And Egypt and Syria have announced that they will attempt once more to reorganize themselves into a single political union.

Both of these new moves of the past week are logical preliminaries to a serious negotiation over a settlement of the war between Arabs and Israelis which has beset the Middle East and endangered the general peace of the world for nearly 30 years. Egyptians and Syrians improve their bargaining power by coordinating their diplomacy. Mr. Rabin must have a renewed mandate before he dares to go to the peace table.

\*Please turn to Page 13

## Rhodesia: after 'K' plan, a British mission

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York  
The British Government, with the close cooperation of the Americans, is putting together a revised set of proposals for Rhodesia to replace the tattered remains of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's original five-point plan for black majority rule.

The new blueprint is expected to lay out a far more active British role in the interim government that will run Rhodesia during the transition from white minority to black majority rule.

\*Please turn to Page 13

## To ring Comrade Ivan, simply dial 804429145032945544

By David M. Willis  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
The Western visitor had to telephone from his Moscow office to Kiev, 548 miles away in the Ukraine. He trembled — stories about telephone troubles abound here.

But he did it — by dialing 804429145032945544. The call — and those 18 digits — toll a good deal about telephones, Soviet-style.

On the one hand, the digits worked. After a 20-second delay while the automatic switching clicked away, the very person the caller wanted came on the line. Direct-dialing is available from Moscow to 84 cities around the clock and 23 more at weekends and limited other times.

On the other hand, all those numbers for one call indicate that the equipment here is not up to current Western standards. And it can take five years to have equipment installed in a new apartment complex.

\*Please turn to Page 13







# Europe

## E. Germans protest Bonn court ruling

Army deserter, fleeing to West, killed 2 border guards; wins acquittal

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn East German newspapers and radio and television have bitterly criticized a West German court decision acquitting an East German of manslaughter while escaping to the West. Werner Weinhold, who deserted the East German Army and fled across the border a year ago, admitted to returning fire at East German border guards during his escape. He was charged with manslaughter by the Essen public prosecutor, who now will appeal the case to the highest court for criminal matters in West Germany.

### 'Storm of protests'

The protests against the decision by the Communist Party-controlled media in East Germany indicate the leaders there feel it goes heavily against their international legal position. Two of the leading East German claims are that the Essen court's decision contradicts international law and that it represents a disregard of East Germany's sovereignty.

Noues Deutschland, the Socialist Unity

(Communist) Party newspaper, has carried what it describes as a "storm of protests" from workers, educators, scientists, writers, youth, sports figures, pastors, and representatives of women's groups.

The two Germanys have an extradition treaty, but it has a lot of loopholes.

In his decision freeing Mr. Weinhold, handed down Dec. 2, the judge, Hans Behringer, said there was no conclusive proof that bullets from Mr. Weinhold's gun had killed the two guards. East Germany sent documentary evidence on the case, but it did not permit witnesses to travel to West Germany for the trial.

The case is complicated by a number of elements. East Germany restrains its citizens from escape attempts with lethal barriers and with a policy of shoot to kill.

Many East Germans have been killed by border guards while trying to escape. The question of self-defense which Mr. Weinhold invoked is a tricky one, as is the related question of whether the right to free movement should take precedence over the East German policy of stopping would-be escapees.

### All are citizens

West Germany recognizes all East Germans as citizens, so from the legal position here it is



By Sven Simon

### Controversial escapes Weinhold stands by West German border sign

no crime to simply escape. And West Germany does not recognize the border as an international border but as the demarcation of two zones, using post-World War II legal definitions.

Judge Behringer said East Germany had turned the border area into a killing zone and that the East German shoot-to-kill orders and

coercive restraint of its citizens were illegal. But he regretted two lives were lost as the result of "political realities."

Mr. Weinhold has a price on his head. East Germany has offered \$40,000 reward for his capture. He disappeared with several West German correspondents right after he was released.

## 'Carter save us,' Greek Cypriots cry

By Daniel Sutherland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington When the news of Jimmy Carter's election victory reached Nicosia, Cyprus, church bells rang, schoolchildren and civil servants got a holiday, and a sizable crowd thronged the American embassy in a happy demonstration.

"Carter save us!" shouted some of the people in the crowd of Greek Cypriots.

Mr. Carter's statements to Greek communities in the United States during the election campaign had led many Greeks to believe that he would favor them in their dispute with the Turks over Cyprus. Some of the statements did seem to stress a need for the removal of "foreign" — namely Turkish — forces from Cyprus, as well as concern for the settling of mainland Turks on the island. But a reading of the prepared, more carefully worked out Carter statements on the Cyprus issue showed him to be more or less in line with a number of Ford administration statements on the subject.

Now Mr. Carter has made it clear in a talk with U.S. senators that he intends not to favor one side or the other in his approach to the Cyprus problem.

According to the transcript of Mr. Carter's recent meeting with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the President-elect is, at this stage, taking a cautious approach to the disputes between Greece and Turkey. To spoil

out his posture on negotiations over Cyprus would be "premature," he declared.

"I don't feel I am yet qualified to talk about the details of the Turkish treaty," said Mr. Carter in reference to the American defense cooperation agreement with Turkey, which already has been negotiated by the Ford administration.

Mr. Carter said he thought the U.S. military bases in Turkey were "important" and that he would hope that the U.S. might try to ratify an agreement with both Greece and Turkey "to continue an adequate military presence in those countries."

According to the London Economist, the Turks have hinted that if the United States failed to ratify the cooperation agreement by early next year, the American bases would have to go. Under the pending agreement, the Turks would receive \$1 billion in military assistance from the United States over a four-year period. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been waiting for the completion of negotiations for a military agreement with Greece before acting upon the already negotiated agreement with Turkey. Both Turkey and Greece are NATO allies of the United States.

As for the outburst of happiness in Nicosia over the election, Mr. Carter told the senators, "I think the celebration was perhaps unwarranted if it was an assumption that I would lack objectivity."

## Next for Spain: election for a near-democracy

By Joe Gandelman  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid After his resounding success in the referendum on constitutional reform, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is expected to move swiftly to prepare for general elections next spring that will make Spain a near-democracy.

The reforms approved Dec. 15 provide for a new two-chamber Cortes (parliament). The 350-member lower house will be directly elected and will have power to further amend the Constitution. The Senate, however, will consist of an equal number of representatives from each province and King Juan Carlos will have the right to appoint one fifth of its 207 members.

Results in the referendum were 84 percent "yes" and only 2.5 percent "no," with the remaining ballots being blank or spoiled.

In the country as a whole just over 22 percent of the electors abstained in response to the leftist opposition's call for a boycott, but in some parts of the Basque country the abstentions rose to 63 percent.

Polls had predicted victory, but the "yes" vote far exceeded expectations.

The results represented a grave blow to extremist rightists who launched a last-minute "vote no" campaign based on fear. Their ammunition was the Dec. 11 kidnapping by the October first anti-fascist group (GRAPO) of Spain's State Council president Antonio Maria de Oriol.



Europa Press

### Suarez: elections the next step

These factors led to the government's impressive victory.

• The popularity of King Juan Carlos, who was cheered by crowds as he voted. Prime Minister Suarez is considered the King's royal servant. A defeat on reform would have placed the monarchy in jeopardy.

• The kidnapping of Mr. Oriol, which backfired. When rightists tried to exploit it, middle-class "undecideds" feared reform was endangered and tilted toward "yes." The nervous opposition quietly suspended its pro-abstention campaign.

• Prime Minister Suarez's pre-election speech, considered the best of his career. Analysts believe it decisively turned the tide by soothing fearful Spaniards and bringing out the voters.

There is some concern the victory might be too big. The government had hoped for a 60-65 percent "yes," which would have avoided the image of General Franco's lopsided 1947 and 1966 referenda. With the government's huge victory, the frustrated opposition already is trying to raise doubts.

Extreme leftists call it a "Francoist, rigged referendum."

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party said the government used a "Francoist dictatorship propaganda apparatus to falsify the options that authentically existed." But privately most opposition leaders were relieved.

# Europe

## Schmidt's ruling majority trimmed

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn Helmut Schmidt, just re-elected by Parliament as West Germany's Chancellor for the next four years, takes office with diminished political stature at home.

It is an unfortunate and contradictory state of affairs, since West Germany in the past two years has visibly taken on a much stronger position in the world as a middle power.

Within the European Community, Germany is the strongest economic engine by far and the largest source of direct and indirect aid to its European partners. It is the second strongest power in NATO. It already has begun to spread its wings at the United Nations, where it will be a member of the Security Council for the coming year. And its diplomatic activity in the third world is vital and successful. West Germany stands for free trade and a market economy in world business and economic relations.

At home Mr. Schmidt's essential problem is that the economic troubles of the last two years have exposed a bad case of government overspending, especially in the social services area. This in turn has exposed bitter ideological differences in his party, the Social Democrats (SPD), and within the government coalition with the Free Democrats (FPD).

It all came to a head the week before Mr. Schmidt was re-elected. He and many other SPD and FDP members of Parliament had pledged during the election campaign that pensions for the retired would be raised 10 percent next July.

More conservative members of the two parties felt this was dishonest, since the financial condition of the state agencies that pay the pensions is dismal. But most of them remained silent.

Then Mr. Schmidt, in consultation with his FDP partners,

tried to postpone the pension increase. This brought such a storm down on them that they had to backtrack and guarantee the increase.

The left-wingers in his party said this was dishonest and saw to it that he was re-elected to the chancellorship Dec. 15 by only one extra vote.

The split in his party is seen in other areas. A group of Social Democrats in the industrial Ruhr are forming a new party that is clearly against socialistic and neo-Marxist thinking. And in Munich five key members of the Bavarian SPD have just broken with their party there because, they said, it was too Marxist.

Such clear splits in parties in a parliamentary democracy are not superficial expressions of bad temper. They are signs of total disagreement with the course of events.

Mr. Schmidt belongs to the right wing of his party. But his government policy declaration, given Dec. 16, was judged by many here to be an action intended to soothe the leftists. He said for one thing that although full employment is the primary goal of the government for the next four years, there is little money for "reforms."

Mr. Schmidt's majority in Parliament is so thin that if he loses only five votes on any roll-call vote his government falls to get a majority.

Dissent within the coalition about policy toward East Germany also is a serious problem that could lead to trouble. And the labor unions are unhappy with Mr. Schmidt about the pension affair, especially after Labor Minister Walter Arendt resigned in its wake. Mr. Arendt is a respected labor leader.

The recently reunited Center-right opposition — the Christian Democrats and the Bavarian Christian Social Union — is almost jubilant about the situation and is talking of a possible collapse of the coalition.



Schmidt: under attack at home

## France still balky over NATO ties

By Daniel Sutherland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels France has balked — at least for the time being — at coordinating European arms production and procurement policies with the United States.

France's dispute with other European countries over this issue, so important to the defense of Western Europe, appears to demonstrate once

again that there are limits on how far France will go in collaborating with its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies.

Three weeks ago, the Belgian chairman of the Eurogroup, an informal grouping of European countries within NATO, took the occasion of a press conference to deny reports that France had reservations regarding transatlantic negotiations over the coordination of arms production and procurement. According

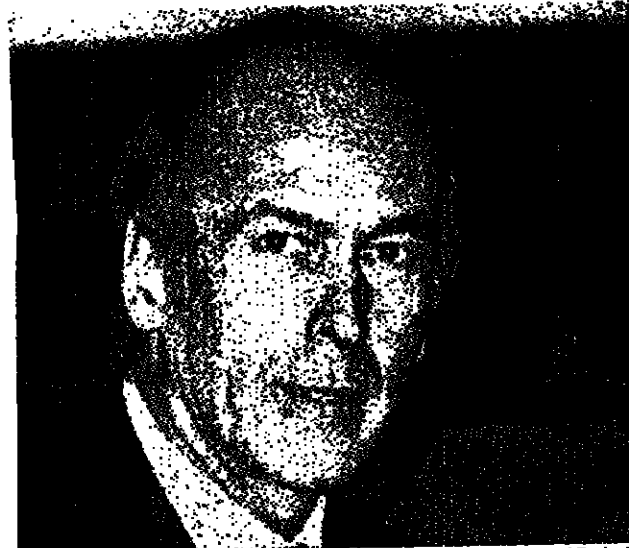
to the twice-weekly publication Atlantic News, the chairman insisted that France was in favor of talking things over with the Americans but felt the time was not yet ripe.

But officials who attended recent meetings of the European Program Group, an 11-nation grouping outside the Atlantic Alliance, said the meetings were marked by sometimes vehement disputes between the French and other European representatives who argued that it was time to start coordinating arms policies with the Americans.

"I've never seen such open differences," said one official who attended the EPG meetings held in Rome last month.

"It was the first time the French had actually been confronted with proposals to get together with the U.S.," he said. "Most of us were ready to get started but the French showed extreme reluctance."

The official said the EPG was currently trying to decide what tactical fighter plane would be needed for the European front in 1985, an issue involving military strategy and thus importance



AP photo

### Giscard: eager to avoid criticism

to all members of the Atlantic Alliance.

"We felt it was about time we spoke with the U.S. about this," the official said. "But the question is, 'How do you bring the French into it?'"

As Europe's biggest weapons salesmen the French do a business in the billions of dollars. Some American officials fear that they may want to use the EPG strictly for the purpose of strengthening their position in the lucrative arms trade, with little regard for the coordination of strategy.

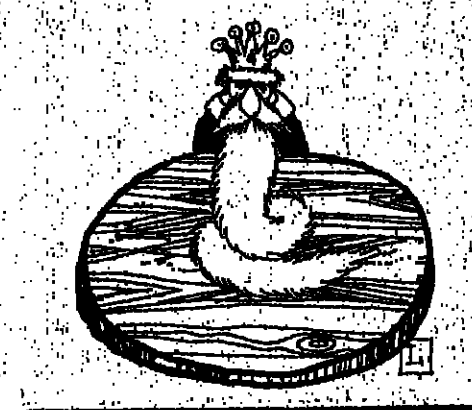
One of the unreported stories of the past few years has been the way in which the French have quietly grown more cooperative with their NATO allies, expanding their involvement in maneuvers and participating in continuing

agency planning, among other things.

But the French have officially maintained their "autonomy" from the military structure of NATO and decline to attend top-level military meetings of the alliance.

France's President Giscard d'Estaing is eager to avoid any criticism from the Gaullists that he has deviated too sharply from the independent line laid down by the late President Charles de Gaulle, and the French insist on calling the EPG the "Independent European Program Group."

Despite the dispute now occurring within the EPG, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is said to believe that relations between France and the United States are currently better than they have been in many years.



## Round table not King Arthur's

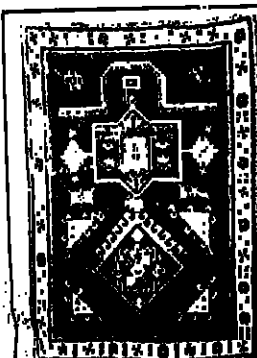
Winchester, England Scientists have debunked one of England's cherished beliefs — that a huge round table kept here was used by the legendary King Arthur and his knights.

The table, which is 18 feet across, was not made for Arthur and his knights of the round table to use at the fabled court of Camelot, but for the 14th-century King Edward III, modern tests have shown.

However, Martin Dibble, who has supervised the scientific tests, said that King Edward did appear to have been inspired by the legend of Arthur when he ordered that the round table be made.

Tests have dated the cutting of the oak for the table to 1336, in 13th-century portraits of Arthur and his knights were painted in 14th-century. The table is kept in the great hall of Winchester Castle.

It has not been established that the King Arthur of legend existed, but if he did the most likely period of his reign is believed to have been the fifth century.



Antique Kazak Prayer Rug

This Kazak was purchased for \$18.00, in 1886. In 1930, it was worth \$100.00. In 1948 it increased to \$250.00 and in 1960 it was worth \$350.00. In 1965 it increased to \$600.00, and today it is valued at over \$1000.00.

Should you have Antique Oriental Rugs to dispose of, please contact us. With our contacts the world over we are able to quote the highest possible price that week. Presently, Antique Oriental Rugs are enjoying a wave of worldwide prosperity. You buy and sell with confidence with the Gregorian family.

For consultation, estate and insurance appraisals, restoration or the purchase of antique, semi-antique or new rugs, contact Gregorian's in Massachusetts or Connecticut. Many thousand rugs are on display.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc.  
Oriental Rugs  
INTERNATIONAL ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS  
2284 Washington Street  
Newton Lower Falls,  
Massachusetts 02162  
(617) 244-2563

1293 Wilbur Cross Highway  
(Berlin Turnpike)  
Berlin, Connecticut 06037  
(203) 622-6181



All The Healings of the Bible  
209 from Old Testament, 174 from New

Read this book cover to cover and get new insights on the power that gave Christianity its early vitality. Builds faith and offers encouragement. Large easy to read. Complete index of all problems healed with the Bible. A great gift. 260 pages. Large easy to read. Complete index of all problems healed with the Bible. A great gift. 260 pages. Large easy to read. Complete index of all problems healed with the Bible. A great gift. 260 pages.

CA Friendly Shop, Arcadia  
CA Book Mart, Huntington Park  
CA Book Mart, Oyster Bay  
OH Wayside Shop, Berea  
PA Reading Bible House, Reading  
W Bible & Book Service, Seattle  
WI Margaret Printing, Milwaukee

ENGLAND Art Store  
Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria  
QANADAFairway House  
W. Vancouver, B.C.  
AUSTRALIA  
Art Store, Burwood, Vic  
Book Mart, Waverley, Vic

Or order direct from:  
R. H. Symonds, Box 127 D  
Harrington Park, N.J. 07640

THE WASHING WELL  
Laundromat & Pil-O-Bar  
144 Seabourne Road  
(Corner of Hobart Road)  
Southbourne, Bournemouth.  
Tel: 01202 20229

SUPER SERVICE WASH:  
Sorted - spots & collars rubbed - returned clean & neatly folded.

Service hours:  
8:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Monday-Saturday  
6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

New Pillows For Old  
Old or stained ticks removed  
feathers sterilized (no fluids) and  
air-blown into brand new white  
ticks of 100% cotton.

Only £1.20p each.

Charges: 14 lb Tumble washer 20p  
20 lb Tumble washer 40p  
14 lb Tumble dryer 20p  
Service charge: 14 lb 15p 20 lb 20p

Now Available - NEW  
1977 Calendar with sketches of the Christian Science  
Center by Stephen M. Hodges \$4.95

LIVING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
Fourteen Lives by Mary Bebbitt \$7.95

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN  
by Norman Bassey \$6.95

SELECTED POEMS 1955-1975  
by Doris Peal \$6.95

AS THE NIGHT THE DAY  
by Mary Coburn \$6.95

URBAN RIVER NEW  
Poems by Margaret Touds \$4.95

The Mail Box  
Department 15, Harrington Park, NJ 07640

Ad 50c handling - in N.J. add 6% sales tax  
Free 1977 Catalog Available

THE MAIL BOX  
Department 15, Harrington Park, NJ 07640

Ad 50c handling - in N.J. add 6% sales tax  
Free 1977 Catalog Available

THE MAIL BOX  
Department 15, Harrington Park, NJ 07640

Ad 50c handling - in N.J. add 6% sales tax  
Free 1977 Catalog Available

THE MAIL BOX  
Department 15, Harrington Park, NJ 07640

Ad 50c handling - in N.J. add 6% sales tax  
Free 1977 Catalog Available

Lemmy Constantine's Japanese Restaurant  
**KABOUKI**  
Typical Japanese Cuisine  
9 rue de la Galté - Paris 14  
Open Evenings 7 to 1 A.M. Except Sundays  
Specialty Sushi  
Tel. 325-84-78



# Soviet Union

## Brezhnev's birthday

### The party is over but questions remain

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
The outpouring of praise and ceremonies to mark Leonid Brezhnev's 70th birthday here underscores some features of the Soviet leadership, but leaves others tantalizingly unclear.  
By allowing the pomp and the adulation to outstrip the honors given to the late Nikita Khrushchev on Khrushchev's 70th birthday (in April, 1964, six months before his ouster), Mr. Brezhnev has shown just how far above the rest of the ruling Politburo he has risen in the last five years. Yet he has not received the kind of obeisance given to Joseph Stalin (who also turned 70 while in office).

The questions Western analysts are most interested in are not yet answered: do the poems of praise indicate that Mr. Brezhnev will stay in power for some years to come?

Or does he plan to retire with honor, as his wife Viktoria told a foreign diplomat two years ago he dreamed of doing one day?

Does he plan to turn more of the day-to-day work of government over to his heir-apparent, Andrei Kirilenko, while retaining ultimate authority himself?

#### No answers found

The most intense analysis by outsiders has failed to provide answers. Some Kremlin-watchers note occasional references in acceptance speeches by Mr. Brezhnev that he will serve as long as his health lasts. But this could be simply rhetoric.

Some observers found the Kremlin birthday ceremony Dec. 19, in which Mr. Brezhnev was awarded his third hero medal and his fifth Order of Lenin ribbon to be anticlimactic. Other observers had not expected much more anyway. The ceremony was attended by top East European leaders (except Yugoslavia but including Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu) and by

Mongolian and Cuban officials. An banquet followed.

The entire occasion was an opportunity for the Soviet Union to congratulate itself on its achievements at home and to stress its leadership of the communist movement worldwide.

This theme was picked up by Mikhail Suslov, chief ideologist of the Politburo, at the banquet for Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin in the evening of Dec. 19. Mr. Suslov praised Mr. Brezhnev for being an organizer, for moving the Soviet Union to a new stage of social cohesion, and for the policy of détente, which Mr. Brezhnev has pushed hard.

Some observers see in the day a reaffirmation of the party's supremacy over the military as well as of the party's own domestic and international image.

#### Unusual aspects

Meanwhile, analysts were struck by two unusual aspects of the birthday buildup and celebrations, which have dominated Soviet media for more than a week:

• The presence in Moscow of veteran Chilean Communist Luis Corvalan, whose freedom was obtained by Moscow on the eve of the birthday in exchange for Vladimir Bukovsky, the young man who first told the West that Moscow was sending dissenters to psychiatric hospitals.

• The awarding to Mr. Brezhnev Dec. 19 of a ceremonial sword in a leather sheath, embossed with a gold hammer and sickle, the state emblem. Such personal arms of honor have not been awarded since the 1918-21 civil war.

#### Heroic symbol

The sword might have been a substitute for the military rank of generalissimo. If it had been granted, the rank would have revived memories of the only other leader to hold it: Stalin.



Galya with her great-grandfather Brezhnev in the Crimea last summer

Mr. Corvalan is regarded by Moscow as a heroic symbol of communist resistance to fascism because of his opposition to the Chilean military coup that overthrew Salvador Allende in 1973.

By flying him straight to Moscow on the night of Dec. 18 after the dramatic swap for Mr. Bukovsky at Zurich airport, the Kremlin appeared to be intent on a new honor for Mr. Brezhnev.

A personal message of thanks for Mr. Brezhnev from Mr. Corvalan was broadcast by radio

here and carried on the Tass news agency when Mr. Corvalan arrived. While the Chilean did not appear at the Kremlin ceremony Dec. 18, Chilean sources here said he was expected to be greeted by Mr. Brezhnev personally Monday, Dec. 20 and driven through Moscow streets.

Moscow has made no public mention of the swap for Mr. Bukovsky. They regard the latter as a traitor. He had two years of a seven-year sentence left to serve on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

#### Release played up

Apparently to gain credit for the release, Tass announced that world opinion led by the Soviet Union had forced Mr. Corvalan's release and that Moscow would offer him full hospitality. It is reported that both Chile and the Soviet Union, working through United States and Swiss intermediaries, have agreed not to mention the swap in public.

As for the ceremonial sword of honor, it symbolizes the apparent desire of Mr. Brezhnev to be seen above Mr. Khrushchev but not in the same category as Stalin.

Yet Mr. Kirilenko has referred to Mr. Brezhnev as "vozhd" or leader, a term hitherto reserved for Stalin. Two other officials have followed suit.

Mr. Kirilenko also assured Mr. Brezhnev recently that in the Soviet Union 70 was only middle age. That was on the occasion of Mr. Kirilenko's own 70th birthday, which was celebrated with far less pomp than Mr. Brezhnev's.

things than they do, and they know we have more than the East Europeans.

"In fact, I think they tend to be defensive about their country and quite insecure."

A common theme in the questions: "What good is freedom if it means openly displaying the works of Hitler and Mao Tse-tung? Do your book shops really sell such books?"

To the reply, "Yes, and those of Lenin as well," the reaction was often a shake of the head: "You mean Americans are allowed to read such things?"

Meanwhile, commentator Zorin, writing for the official news agency Tass, says Americans know so little about the Soviet Union that their questions "often betray an utter lack of knowledge and at times sound incredible."

He writes that during one month in the U.S. he saw only two items about the Soviet Union on the news programs of the three major television networks. One was on the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 revolution and the other about an anti-smoking drive in Sochi on the Black Sea.

He blamed "a certain policy of some circles which boss the mass media" for withholding information from Americans.

He failed to mention American newspapers, some of which carry a wide and continuous range of information on the Soviet Union. Nor did he say that American TV correspondents here recently were unable to obtain Soviet camera crews for several weeks because of a bureaucratic mixup.

Another commentator, Vladimir Simonov of the Novosti agency, voiced the first direct criticism of the bicentennial exhibit the day after it closed. Writing in Moskovsky Komsomolets, a Russian youth newspaper, he said even American correspondents had noted the lack of reference to American problems in it.

## How Boris sees 'Uncle Sam'

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
"About every 15 seconds," the young American guide said, "a Russian would come up to me and ask if we Americans have to carry an internal passport, or if we needed a special card to live in big cities."

"Many Russians still think we all live in apartments," chimed in another guide, "and they are simply amazed at the thought that any American can speak Russian as we do."

These and other comments from guides at two major U.S. exhibits in three Soviet cities lately indicate that in spite of official claims to the contrary, the Russian thirst for knowledge about things American is still accompanied by much ignorance.

The questions that bombard guides at such exhibitions are one of the few ways open to the West to gauge actual citizen impressions here.

Many Russians seem convinced that Americans know very little about the Soviet Union or that they see few Russian films, and read few Russian books.

After seeing a Soviet TV program in which a number of young Americans failed to name more than a few Soviet cities or republics, one earnest Russian asked a guide: "We want to learn about America. Why don't you want to learn about us?"

Détente, it seems, still has a long way to go to overcome years of mutual suspicion and official attitudes that color basic perceptions on both sides.

According to Soviet commentator Valentin Zorin, who recently produced and narrated a nine-part series on American cities for national Soviet television, the Soviet people "know well

about life" in the U.S., "about the problems upmost in the minds of the citizens . . . about its politicians . . . history, science, and culture."

But what most Russians know is based on what their government tells them because they cannot travel abroad and can read only official publications here.

Those Russians who do listen to the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corporation, West German radio, and others (free from jamming since the height of détente in 1973) are learning more.

But according to guides at the highly successful U.S. Bicentennial Exhibition, which has just closed here (after 280,000 Russians had poured through it in four weeks), and the U.S. photography exhibit which is in Tallin, Soviet Georgia, after long stays in Alma-Ata, in Kazakhstan, and Kiev in the Ukraine, questions still indicate wide gaps about everyday life.

"If you don't have internal passports, how can you prove who you are?" was a question that came often.

"How is it that we allow many more of your books and films into our country than you allow of ours?"

"Is it compulsory to go to school in the United States?" "Is English taught as a second language?" (the question assumed that English and American were two different things.)

"Are you assigned to a job after you leave school?" "How do you live if you lose your job?"

Questions flooded in about high U.S. prices, high cost of medical care, crime and violence — all stock themes of Soviet media.

"But many of them know very well we have a higher standard of living than they do," one guide emphasized. "They know that East Germans and other East Europeans have better

## Chicago: the end of one-man rule

By Richard J. Cottani  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago  
One of the longest and most spirited reigns over any big U.S. city — Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's iron-fisted rule for more than two decades over America's second largest metropolis — likely will be followed by:

• A split between the offices of Chicago mayor and the chairmanship of the Cook County Democratic Committee, both positions held by Mayor Daley until his passing Monday (Dec. 20).

• A power scramble to decide who will run in a special mayoral election to be held within six months — with a group of perhaps a dozen of the most powerful county Democratic committeemen actually choosing candidates for Mr. Daley's mayoral and party chairman posts.

• A continuing powerful role for the Chicago Democratic "machine," which observers here note was strongly in place when Mayor Daley was elected as a relative unknown in 1954. The machine appears to be in good position to also determine who will serve as mayor until the election.

• A likely redistributing of influence among the city's racial and ethnic groups — with a loss of power for the Irish and gains by black and Polish segments of the population. Greater county party influence will also likely flow to the suburbs from the city.

Americans outside Chicago knew Mayor Daley chiefly from his role as a "kingmaker" in President John F. Kennedy's 1960 campaign, in crushing antiwar demonstrators at the 1968 Democratic Convention, and as a humiliated exile from the 1972 convention — after failing to comply with the McGovern delegation rules.

But to Chicagoans these national political forays were an aberration, exceptions to the Daley pattern. They regarded him as an old-school Irish politician who saw his power vested in local issues like garbage collection and patronage — not in Washington or State House connections.

He attended thousands of funerals, weddings, and anniversary parties. He distrusted intellectuals and liberals, who he thought had little sense of the wants of working-class voters.

Mayor Daley did not groom a successor, and it is widely assumed here it would take years at best for a successor to project the larger-than-life, mythical dimensions of "Boss" Daley.

A Daley successor is expected to be "an efficient administrative type of mayor," much as Mr. Daley himself was thought to be before his national political adventures gave him notoriety.

Chicago urbanologist Pierre de Vise credits Mayor Daley with the strongest achievements of any mayor in the city's history. But Mr. de Vise says the Mayor's career and the city had both reached a pinnacle by 1970 — and both had been in decline since.

Much of Chicago's financial troubles had been disguised by transferring them to noncity agencies and the State of Illinois, which took over Chicago's welfare load. Since 1970 the property tax base has been dropping; the city has been losing 20,000 jobs a year; and more than 70,000 people a year, mostly white middle-class residents, have been moving out.

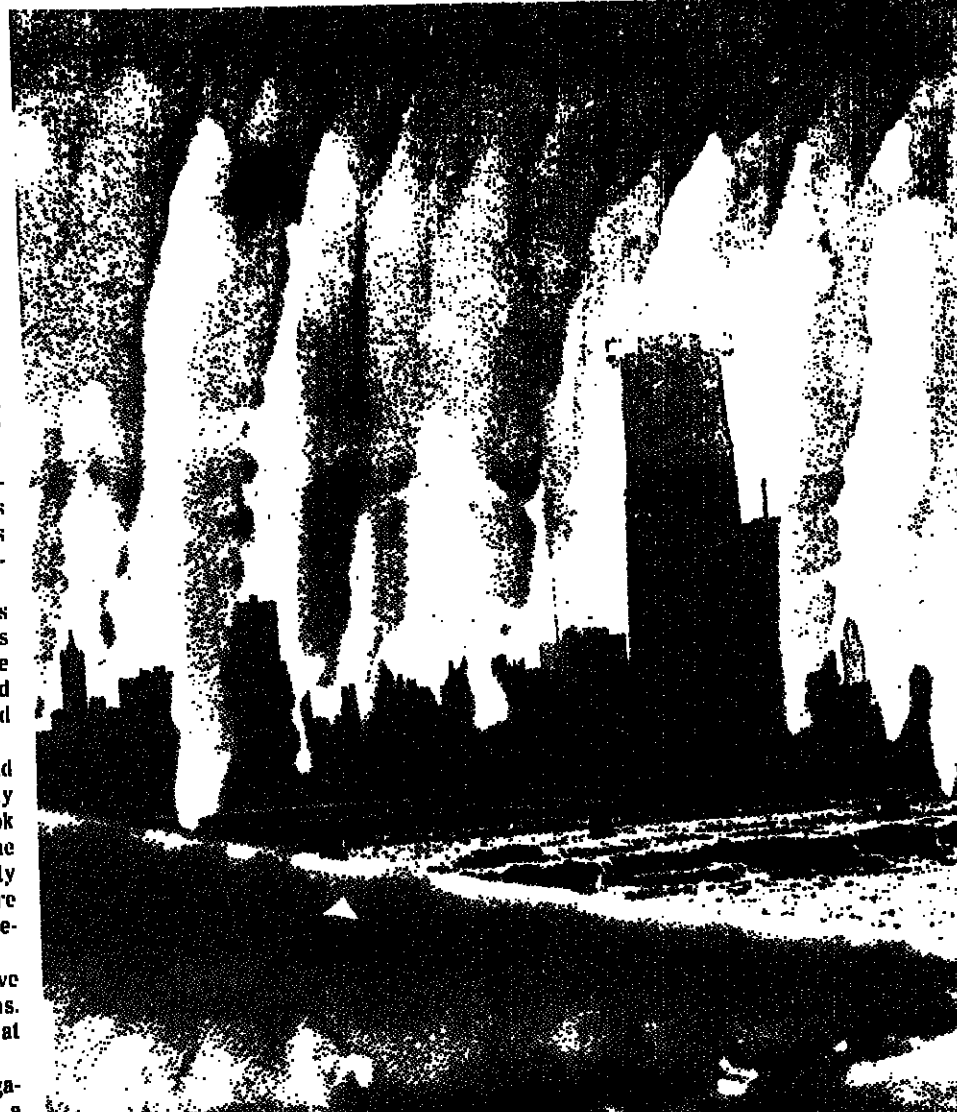
"Daley would have been powerless to have halted these processes," Mr. de Vise claims. "The end of the Daley era actually began at the end of the 1960s."

The Chicago-Cook County Democratic organization will undergo a redistribution — not a loss — of power, says Milton Rackove, author of a recent book on the Daley machine.

"Suburban committeemen will be demanding and getting more power," Mr. Rackove says. "Power will also flow back into the city ward committeemen's hands."

Mr. Rackove sees little likelihood of a black-white confrontation over political power, since the leaders of both groups have too much invested in the organization. But the Irish, about 5 percent of the city's population, apparently will have to make concessions.

Of Chicago's 3.1 million population, 39 percent are black, 13 percent latino, and 10 percent



Chicago skyline from Lake Michigan

Polish. Among other white Chicago minorities, Germans, Italians, and East Europeans are each thought to outnumber the Irish.

In national terms, the end of the Daley era will be much remarked but will make little practical difference, Mr. Rackove and others here suggest.

"Daley was not going to be a major figure in the Carter picture — the Carter people thought him passé," Mr. Rackove says.

Continuity will be provided by the city and

county Democratic machinery. It is thought. "One of the machine's great strengths is its ability to adapt," Mr. Rackove says.

"When Daley came to power in 1955, he was just the front man for a group of powerful people. There are a number of talented, tough people ready to take his place."

No flareup of tension in the city is expected. "Between the politicians, labor leaders, and business leaders, all of whom are strong, the city isn't going to blow up," one observer said.

## The overcrowded system

### Prisons: are they the only answer to crime?

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Joliet, Illinois  
James Johnson spends all but a few hours a week here in a cell at the state's maximum security prison that is about three times as small as the typical tiger cage at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo.

And due to the serious overcrowding facing this and many other prisons across the country, three prisoners have been put in most of



Insufficient training programs keep most prisoners behind bars all day

the prison's normally one-man 6-by-10-foot cells. At the zoo, two tigers are put in cages measuring 15-by-18 feet.

With more persons in prisons or jails in the U.S. than ever before — nearly 500,000 — and with projections of continuing major increases, these questions are being forced on legislators, prison administrators, and the public:

• Do prisons reduce crime — or add to it?  
The popular public conception of prisons seems to be that they get criminals "off the street"; some corrections specialists increasingly point out that almost all criminals eventually are released and that many return to crime.

#### Search for alternatives

• What are the alternatives to prison?  
Except for the dangerous, it is increasingly argued by specialists such as Anthony P. Travis, executive director of the American Correctional Association, that less restrictive programs cost less to operate, are more humane, and are just as safe as most prisons. These programs include probation, parole, and open-door group homes in communities where inmates return nightly from jobs or classes.  
He cites a new study showing it costs \$34,000 per prisoner to build a new prison.

• Should more prisons be built?  
Florida and a number of other states hard-pressed by expanding prison populations are planning more. But construction is costly. State legislatures, in some cases, are balking at looking for cheaper alternatives.

Meanwhile, the overcrowding is posing some tough problems in terms of programs and security in prisons like the one here.

Overcrowding "makes it almost impossible" for prisoners to study, says inmate Franklin Thomas, who — before the overcrowding became a big problem here — completed a college degree by correspondence.

In an interview through the glass window of his cell, Mr. Johnson said: "There's no privacy. I would like to study for a GED [high school equivalency] test, but everyone has their own TV and I'm a person easily distracted."

#### Beds stacked up

When he stretches out his arms, he can nearly touch both walls of his cell. The three bunk beds stack up nearly to the ceiling, leaving a small space at one end and along one side in which are crammed two small dressers, three portable television sets, and other personal belongings.

More than half the nearly 3,000 prisoners here get out of their cells frequently for a prison job or classes. But there is not enough for everyone to do, so Mr. Johnson and the rest spend up to 20 hours a day locked in their cells.

In spite of the "great strain" on programs due to overcrowding, there have been no cutbacks in them, says assistant warden Arthur Wallenstein. But "the end of the road" — an every-bed-full population of 3,200 prisoners — is fast approaching, says Warden David H. Britton.

Already security risks have been heightened by quarrels over "which space is my space, which space is your space," he said in an interview. A clearer idea on how to handle violent criminals, not the construction of more prisons, is what the U.S. needs, he says.



# United States

## Carter wants 'Questions in the House'

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
President-Elect Jimmy Carter is asking a new dimension of Cabinet members by telling appointees that he expects them, if asked, to submit to question-and-answer sessions by the House, the Senate, or joint sessions of Congress.

This would be a dramatic development in the American government procedure — and parallel to the question period of parliamentary systems.

Both President-Elect Carter and Vice-President-Elect Walter F. Mondale, in respective books, advocate the appearance of Cabinet members before Congress, not merely before committees as at present, but before the legislative bodies as a whole.

Carter administrative assistant Greg Schneider said here that the President-Elect is notifying Cabinet candidates, before selection, that this will be one of their possible tasks. He wants to make greater use of the Cabinet in administration decisionmaking. The requirement that they appear, on request, before Congress would require personal capabilities not presently stressed.

"In England, I was particularly impressed with the interrogation of Cabinet ministers in the House of Commons," Mr. Carter wrote in

his book, "Why Not the Best?" (1975), "and believe that it would be helpful here to have members of the Cabinet appear before joint sessions of Congress to answer written and verbal questions, probably with live television coverage for the whole nation to view."

He added: "We must insure better public understanding of executive policy, and better exchange of ideas between the Congress and the White House. To do this, Cabinet members representing the president should meet in scheduled and televised interrogation sessions with the full bodies of Congress."

Senator Mondale independently advanced the same proposal in his book, "The Accountability of Power: Toward a Responsible Presidency" (1975). Mr. Mondale also sought the Democratic nomination.

"By subjecting Cabinet officers to questioning before the entire Senate," he said, "and making this available to radio and television — a question-and-report period might force presidents to nominate stronger Cabinet officers and give the entire Senate the opportunity to question them closely."

Mr. Mondale sponsored legislation in the Senate to further the project.

"This is not a new or radical idea," he wrote. "In 1864, a select committee of the House, and in 1881 a select committee of the Senate, recommended the right of the floor of

both houses to Cabinet officers to answer questions and participate in debate.

"In 1912 President Taft, in a message to Congress, made virtually the same recommendations." He recalled that Sen. Estes Kefauver backed the idea — and that a 1943 Gallup poll showed 72 percent in favor and only 7 percent opposed.

Mr. Mondale watched the question period in the Canadian Parliament and says he "came away even more convinced of the validity of the process."

"The Canadian Cabinet officers were dealt with not as superior public officials deserving special deference, but simply as co-equals who deserved only such respect as they earned."

Mr. Mondale noted that one Canadian official thought "that if we had had a question-and-report period in Congress, the war in Vietnam — because of its indefensibility — might have ended much earlier."

Lacking a parliamentary question period, Washington has substituted in the past the press conference, sporadically held both by Cabinet members and presidents.

Cabinet members defending positions on the floor of Congress in front of television cameras in the Carter-Mondale proposal would add a spectacular new dimension to American government. It would almost certainly create subtle differences in the relationship of Congress, Cabinet, and White House.



Capitol, Washington, D.C.

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Q&A sessions planned in Congress

## 'What ought a vice-president to do?' Scholars wonder

By George Moneyhun  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If Walter F. Mondale follows in the footsteps of the 41 U.S. vice-presidents who have preceded him, the Minnesota man will suddenly discover after Jan. 20 that he has a lot of time on his hands.

He also will be available for a great deal of traveling — and have little say in the daily operation of the U.S. Government. Over the years no other major national office has been subjected to as much derision nor made the object of as many jokes as that of the "do-nothing" vice-presidency.

A new study of the vice-presidency prepared for the American Bar Association notes that men in that office frequently have found sufficient time for other pursuits. Richard M. Johnson spent time presiding over the affairs of his tavern rather than those of the Senate; Henry Wilson wrote more history than he

made. Theodore Roosevelt planned to finish law school. Thomas Marshall told jokes.

Scholars and lawmakers agree there are deficiencies in the role of the vice-president and the method of selecting the men who have filled the office since John Adams, the first Vice-President said: "I am nothing, but I may be everything."

Many incoming presidents, including Jimmy Carter, have promised that the vice-president would be given enlarged duties, and in recent years vice-presidents have played somewhat larger roles.

Recent public-opinion polls indicate that most Americans do not like the present process of selecting the vice-president and want a greater voice in choosing the men who seek that office.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D) of Indiana, one of the most ardent advocates of election reform and an outspoken proponent of reforming the vice-presidency, concedes that there is not enough support in Congress or in state legislatures to

push through the constitutional amendment that would be required.

Nevertheless, the Senator was part of a large gathering of scholars, politicians, and legal experts who met at a Fordham University Law School symposium on the vice-presidency, sponsored by the American Bar Association, to hammer out proposals for improving the office.

Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. called for abolishing the office altogether, calling the vice-presidency "damaging" and "demoralizing" to those who hold the office. He proposed having the secretary of state serve temporarily as president when the office is left vacant, until a special election is held to replace the president.

A frequent criticism against the current practice of the presidential nominee choosing his running mate is that the candidate has too little time to give to his choice of a running mate — and that in the heat of a convention, stresses and time shortages leave little time for screening potential vice-presidents.

However, Charles Kirbo, an Atlanta attorney who played a major role in Jimmy Carter's selection of Senator Mondale, said he felt Mr. Carter had had ample time to make his decision, adding that "any candidate who doesn't begin early in his race to consider his vice-presidential choice probably won't be elected anyway."

George Reedy, press secretary to Lyndon B. Johnson, said he felt the stresses of a convention in some ways allowed the public to see how a presidential candidate would respond under pressures. The selection of a running mate, Mr. Kirbo felt, allows voters to size up the quality of appointments a presidential candidate might make after being elected.

While vice-presidents have tended to assume greater responsibility in recent administrations, holders of that office nonetheless have continued to complain of being "frozen out" and "forgotten" even by presidents who had recognized the problem and pledged to make greater use of their running mates.



Getting ready for parade By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

West Point code: what price honor?

## West Point cleans house after cheating scandal

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The remedy for the worst cheating scandal in the history of the United States Military Academy at West Point looks like heavy doses of forgiveness and reform.

A special Pentagon commission recommending "as soon as possible" all 134 implicated cadets who have left, while making the embattled honor code more flexible and the Academy's educational role more emphasized.

Secretary of the Army Martin R. Hoffmann, who has the authority to implement the recommendations he received Dec. 18, says he largely agrees with them.

"The cadets did cheat, but were not solely at fault," the commission concluded. "Their culpability must be viewed against the unrestrained growth of the 'cool-on-honor' subculture at the academy, the widespread violations of the honor code, the gross inadequacies in the honor system, the failure of the academy to act decisively with respect to known problems, and the other academy shortcomings."

### One-fourth of class

The cheating scandal, which has touched nearly one-quarter of this year's graduating class of 800, evolved from widespread collaboration on electrical engineering homework last March.

The special commission, headed by astronaut-turned-airline president Frank Borman, urges a series of institutional reforms. Among them:

• The honor code — "A cadet will not lie, cheat, or steal, nor tolerate those who do" — should be retained in its present

form, but the only punishment available for a violation should not be flat dismissal from the academy.

• Quality education must command "first call" at the academy, with its superintendent chosen for educational as well as military qualifications, and more visiting professors hired to increase "outside viewpoints."

• Commission chairman Borman, a West Point graduate, says the academy on the Hudson River at West Point, N.Y., is supposed to have an atmosphere of military-style disciplinary pressure, but threatens to become "a Ft. Benning-on-the-Hudson" (i.e., more military than educational).

### Basis for overhaul

Indications are that the report of the commission, appointed four months ago by the Army Secretary, will form the basis of a series of West Point overhauls which Mr. Hoffmann intends to make "on a fairly military basis" in the remaining month of his term.

One change already under way is what he calls "a transition in leadership." The academy's second-ranking officer, Brig. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer, was replaced as commandant of cadets earlier this week by a scholar-general (Brig. Gen. John C. Bani, a West Point honors graduate and former Rhodes scholar).

The superintendent, Lt. Gen. Sidney B. Berry, also is expected to be transferred when his term expires in the spring.

"We hope," says Mr. Borman on behalf of the commission, "that the institution will make some corrections that will restore it to full health."

## What Africans are demanding in Soweto . . .

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

Soweto may sound quiet now, but 1977 will be worse than this year, says a prominent African in touch with the Student Representative Council (SRC).

The SRC students have spearheaded the activity in Soweto, the huge black township near Johannesburg. So far it has managed to replace its shifting leadership as some youths leave the country or go underground. Three top SRC students are planning to leave soon, saying their part is done and police are closing in on them, according to informed sources.

Black adults say they are amazed at the courage and doggedness of these students.

The SRC is demanding two things of the government: (1) That Bantu education be scrapped. Bantu education is the separate, non-compulsory educational system for Africans. (2) That police release all detained children and youths, except those with specific charges laid against them.

Minister of Police and Justice James T. Kruger announced recently that 81 people detained under the Internal Security Act will be released soon. There are 102 people being

held under that act, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

SRC demands are conveyed through adult community leaders to government authorities. SRC leaders refuse to talk directly to white education officials "because they know what our demands are," the students say.

The U.S. ambassador here reportedly is also trying to talk with the SRC leaders. His request has been conveyed to them, and it now is up to the students to decide, according to a well-informed black community leader.

The attitude of whites has changed drastically since June 16, said T. W. Kamuhle, headmaster for 20 years of Soweto's Orlando High School. "They now think we should be viewed as human beings. But it is too late for only a change of attitude. The students want it to be that blacks can have what whites have, if they work for it."

For the SRC, the fight now is black against white. "When students marched into Johannesburg on Sept. 23, the police didn't shoot because they might shoot whites. In Soweto they shoot. The students notice the difference," Mr. Kamuhle explained.

About 20 percent of the 180,000 students in Soweto are judged to be activists, according to sources in touch with the government.

Currently, the SRC has organized a largely effective boycott of white-owned stores in Johannesburg. Some blacks were beaten up when they came home with Christmas presents from those eligible.

The government, under the new and more flexible regional director, J. L. T. Strydom, has relaxed its regulation that no new schools can be built in Soweto. Parents are being consulted now, and free textbooks will be issued after Christmas, and there is even a clamp-down on wedding celebrations.

Even if the government should release all detained people, the other demand of SRC — that Bantu education be abolished — may be impossible for this government to fulfill, say observers.

Bantu education began 30 years ago and is a cornerstone of apartheid, the policy of legal separation of the races.

Still the government is moving to alleviate some of the educational problems. Schools are due to open a month early, Jan. 8, and crush courses will be offered.

Salaries of black teachers will be brought up to those of whites if their qualifications are equal. (But only 12 percent of African teachers will be affected.)

Some students secretly took the last matriculation exam, and the government has kept their names secret so they will not suffer reprisals. Figures vary from 10 to 20 percent of those eligible.

The government, under the new and more flexible regional director, J. L. T. Strydom, has relaxed its regulation that no new schools can be built in Soweto. Parents are being consulted now, and free textbooks will be issued after Christmas, and there is even a clamp-down on wedding celebrations.

There are strong rumors that whites will be allowed to teach in Soweto soon.

But all these plans may come to naught. The SRC says students will not go back to school unless Bantu education is abolished.

"I don't think it would work now [to put white teachers in Soweto]," said Mr. Kamuhle. "They don't want white teachers. Blacks must be able to go anywhere."

"If white teachers come to my school, I won't be able to have control over them. Besides, there is a shortage of white teachers in white areas," Mr. Kamuhle added.

One community leader said: "I feel the government is going to give in. They think it is weakness. But they don't realize that if they wait, it will be greater weakness because the protest will be stronger."

## . . . and what three men who lived there are doing now

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Solomon was studying to be a policeman when the riots broke out in Soweto, the black township on the fringe of Johannesburg, last June. He resigned from his program and fled from South Africa in early November.

Percy was a student in Narned Junior Secondary School in Soweto, and participated in the June riots.

Saul, a teacher of English at Orlando Junior Secondary School in Soweto, was a confidant of the students, "because," he says, "I am not big."

These three young men, whose ages range from 18 to 25, are among scores of black youths from South Africa who have taken refuge in Tanzania.

### Ready answers

Each of them was asked this question:

If you had the opportunity, would you accept scholarships to continue your education rather than training to be guerrillas to oppose the white South African Government? Without hesitation each said he would.

Yet these three youths have joined the African National

Congress (ANC), which says armed struggle is the only way to fight apartheid, the system that separates whites from blacks in South Africa. Theoretically, as members of the ANC, they should be among the most militant of the hundreds of new refugees who have fled from South Africa.

Solomon said the thing that most amazed him in Dar es Salaam was not the poverty, compared with South Africa, but the relations between the races.

Recently a woman journalist from East Germany invited him and others to her home for dinner. That was the first time he had been in a white person's home, let alone having been invited to dinner by one.

### A single white contact

About 1.5 million blacks live in Soweto, and 12 miles away in Johannesburg live about 1 million whites. Many black adults commute daily to work in Johannesburg, but children go to school in Soweto, and their teachers are black.

The only white person Percy had had contact with before he left South Africa was the man who operated the camera when, at age 16, he went before the authorities to get his identification card.

Saul's contact with whites had come when he was a very young boy. He was on a movie set of a film called "Toka-

Josh," a story about witchcraft. "They wouldn't show hatred toward me because I was young," he said.

In about four hours of conversation these young South Africans told how they were affected by the disturbances, how they escaped from South Africa, and how they first heard about the ANC.

Their conversation was not polemical or full of slogans. Two ANC officials who accompanied them, and who themselves came out of South Africa in the 1960s, occasionally felt obliged to insert some ideology or explanations.

Solomon left South Africa with a passport he had received the year before when he was studying jurisprudence and working with police in Soweto. He had had contact with whites, and he liked one man. "But I could trust him only so far," he said, making a wall with his hands.

He said he had seen one little girl killed in the riots but was not otherwise involved. He had stayed back in the station and listened to the "boasting about gunning down the students" when the police returned from work.

### Exit by train

After Solomon resigned — "because you get a conscience" — he wrote a play about inflation. Some students were rehearsing it when Solomon decided the police were after him. Using his passport, he said, he crossed into Botswana on a train; he does not remember the exact day.

Percy described how students stoned one white man to death in mid-June.

Later he was dancing at Uncle Tom's recreation hall in Soweto one night when he heard the police might be looking for him. He said he went underground and eventually left through Swaziland ("jumped the fence") and then moved on into Mozambique after joining the ANC.

In Soweto most teachers were not trusted by the students because they could be collaborators, said Saul. But students confided in him and asked him his opinions.

He was never in any great danger from police, but "you got so enraged that you feel you have got to go out and take the country. I don't know anyone with arms or training, but I am prepared to go back — with guns and not to confront the system with stones."

Saul, a gentle man with a penchant for details, said he walked over the Botswana border at 11:30 p.m. the night of Nov. 10.

None of these three youths belonged to the ANC before they left South Africa. (It is banned inside South Africa.)

Solomon first heard about ANC by reading "Struggle for a Birthright," a book by Mary Benson. He had become curious when he heard his own uncle had been "slandered as a Communist."

### Families know

Percy heard of the ANC at Uncle Tom's hall only last year, but Saul had heard about it years ago when he was a boy and an old man used to tell stories around the fire at night. That old man was the first black man to walk (when it became legal) on the sidewalk in Pretoria.

The three young blacks say their families back in Soweto know they are outside. But they add that a lot of students disappear and families think they have escaped when they haven't. A lot are going to the Bantustans (black tribal areas), and police are picking many of them up, they said.

Solomon, Percy and Saul are among the increasing number of exiles who will help shape South Africa's future.



Refugee center, Ovanbo, Namibia (South-West Africa)

Fleeing Angolans clamor for water at refugee camp set up by South African Government in Namibia



# China

## Can Chairman Hua keep the purge from boomeranging?

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1976 Toronto Globe and Mail

Attacks on real and alleged supporters of the radical "gang of four" have become so indiscriminate and so indiscriminate in some parts of China that they threaten the interests of Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The anti-radical drive began in early October as soon as the news emerged that the widow of Mao Tse-tung and three other leading radicals had been purged and that Mr. Hua was the new party chairman.

To a greater or lesser extent, the anti-radical drive has evolved into a purge in probably every province in China. At least hundreds,

probably thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of officials have been effectively dismissed from their posts.

But Peking's pleas for discipline and restraint indicate that Mr. Hua himself feels there are political dangers for him in a purge he had helped unleash but can no longer control.

There is a political purge under way in probably every province in China. The officially controlled press is constantly suggesting that the "gang of four" had its network of supporters in every province and in virtually every important institution.

There is a continuing debate, however, over how broad and how severe the anti-radical campaign should be. To put it in practical terms: How many officials at the lower levels are going to be disgraced and dismissed and

how many will be disciplined, criticized, and then given an opportunity for rehabilitation?

There are at least two problems in all of this for Chairman Hua. The first is that nasty factional struggles create or reinforce long-lasting divisions, grudges, and distrust. This in turn reduces the governability of the country — something Mr. Hua must be thinking of. Thus calls for restraint and discipline in the current anti-radical campaign reflect Mr. Hua's interests.

However, Chinese political tradition does not provide strong grounds for expecting that these calls for moderation will be heeded. Magnanimity toward losers is not a strong element in Chinese political culture.

The other problem for Mr. Hua is the danger that it might isolate him politically. The longer the purge continues unchecked, the more likely it will claim victims who were not among the

hard-core supporters of Mme. Mao.

Any official who associated with radicals or even was willing on occasion to work with them is vulnerable. And it is these people, who were somewhere in the middle in the radical-moderate conflict of the past few years, who can act as something of a counterbalance to Hua supporters in the armed forces and at the top of the bureaucracy.

Purging officials who were in the middle would only increase Mr. Hua's already heavy reliance on the hard core of military men and bureaucrats who were instrumental in putting him where he is today.

Although Mr. Hua is a man of proven political skills, he nevertheless came to power without the sort of political base of old supporters and colleagues that requires a couple of decades in national politics to establish.

## China's turn at the oil price wheel

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The new leaders of China must soon make an important decision: how much oil to sell to help finance the modernization they want for their country — and at what price.

With the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) split on the issue of price hikes, China now must decide how low to keep its own prices if it is to boost foreign exchange earnings by increasing petroleum exports to its largest customer, Japan.

The decision could give further clues to just how much the purge of so-called political radicals who opposed exporting Chinese oil has affected the country's foreign trade policy.

Some answers are expected when Chinese officials sit down with representatives of Japanese buyers to discuss a 1977 sales contract. Although a date has not yet been set, Japanese sources expect the talks to be held before the end of the year, probably in Peking.

### Not an OPEC member

China is not a member of OPEC. Yet in the past it has generally followed international price standards, partly, it is thought, to avoid offending Middle East countries.

Now, with Indonesia endorsing a 15-percent price hike by July 1 while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates support a 5-percent increase, the Chinese may have new room for maneuver without clearly undercutting OPEC standards. This is important because China must keep its oil (which is low in sulphur but high in wax content and therefore relatively expensive to refine) competitive in price with Indonesian oil. Indonesia, whose oil is cheaper to refine but more expensive to transport to Japan than Chinese oil, competes with China to supply low-sulphur oil to pollution-conscious Japan.

In the past Chinese advocates of increased oil exports appeared to recognize the need to keep prices low enough to stimulate Japanese demand — and thus help pay for the large amounts of steel and fertilizer imported from Japan. Analysts suggest the Chinese also sought to keep their prices low enough to prevent a revived Japanese interest in joint oil and gas-development projects with the Soviet Union in Siberia.

Beginning in 1973, Japan was the first major overseas market for Chinese oil. Last year, of an estimated 78 million tons



Drilling for Chinese oil — while Peking decides how much to charge for it

of oil produced in China, Japan bought 8 million of the 12 million tons exported.

But by the middle of this year the Chinese were telling Japan that no large surplus of oil was available for export. At the same time China ended negotiations with Japan on an agreement to trade Chinese oil for Japanese steel.

### Oil policy debated

The apparent cooling of interest in oil exports coincided with the rise of radical influence in Chinese politics after the passing of Premier Chou En-lai last January. The radicals appear to have obstructed the oil-export policy supported by Mr. Chou and former vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping (who was dismissed in April).

Both men had favored expanded oil exports to finance im-

ports of whole factories from countries like Japan and West Germany. For their part, the radicals wanted Chinese oil saved for domestic use. The import of foreign plants (ended during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s but resumed in 1972), they argued, would weaken Chinese self-reliance and produce a privileged class of technical experts.

But since the radicals were purged two months ago, Chinese spokesmen have told visitors that Mr. Chou's strategy of promoting economic growth by exporting minerals and oil will be re-emphasized. There will also be more imports of technology, machinery, and whole plants, they have said.

It is still unclear how much oil China will have available for export next year. In the past few weeks the Chinese press has mentioned production problems at Chinese oil fields and blamed them on interference by the purged radicals.

## Chou En-lai fast becoming a national hero

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chou En-lai, under fire in his final years from powerful political opponents, is fast becoming a national hero in China posthumously. Mr. Chou's memory is being invoked by the new leaders of China as a symbol of the dedication, hard work, and balanced judgment that they say the country's future will demand.

This new stature, say analysts of Chinese affairs, represents both a recognition of widespread admiration for Mr. Chou among the Chinese people and a conscious effort to promote the "pragmatic" policies of economic modernization associated with the late premier.

To further promote that policy, a national conference on industry will be held in China sometime before next May. It has been announced.

The purge last October of Chiang Ching (the widow of Mao Tse-tung) and other so-called political radicals known as the "gang of four" is increasingly being justified these days on grounds that they personally wronged the popular premier while he was alive and blocked a sorrowful public from honoring Mr. Chou after his passing last January.

Several journalists and diplomats with long experience in Peking say they think Mr. Chou's popularity equaled or even surpassed that of the late Chairman Mao. Mr. Chou, they say, was an accessible figure to whom people responded with enthusiastic warmth. But, especially in his later years, Chairman Mao was a

distant figure, highly respected but at times feared for the personal disruptions his unpredictable revolutionary campaigns against bureaucracy could bring.

Mr. Chou was a smooth, gentlemanly, and skillful diplomat who could be tough when necessary but who always displayed an educated refinement. Even though he was a dedicated communist revolutionary, his qualities were those of moderation and awareness, which the Chinese have long looked for and admired in their leaders, many analysts agree.

One sign of the new stature Mr. Chou's memory is receiving these days was the recent honorary post as vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese legislative body, the National Peoples Congress.

In this capacity she has taken over her husband's old role of receiving distinguished foreign visitors with a combination of personal warmth and diplomatic tact.

This honor to Miss Teng, who married Mr. Chou in 1918, also has served to point out their long-term relationship with that of Chairman Mao and Chiang Ching. Each of the latter were married several times, and Miss Chiang has been represented in wall posters as a concubine who rose to power scheming to attract the attention of her husband, who is likened to an emperor.

At the same time, Mme. Mao and her supporters are accused of slandering Mr. Chou both before and after his passing. Mme. Mao particularly is accused of slandering by allegedly attacking Mr. Chou in the form of Confucius, the ancient scholar now in official disfavor in China.

## Jamaica lists a bit more to the left

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Michael Manley's sweeping confirmation in office in Jamaica general election makes it clear that the incoming Carter administration will have to live with increasingly assertive leftist revolutionary or reformist movements in the Caribbean.

In the Dec. 15 election, Mr. Manley's People's National Party (PNP) won an even bigger share of the seats in Parliament — more than three-quarters of them — than it did when it came to power four years ago.

Mr. Manley's strength comes from his appeal to the mass of Jamaicans — the poor, the unemployed, and those with limited schooling. It is not a racial appeal, since the population of Jamaica is overwhelmingly black and the opposition Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) and its leader Edward Seaga are black. Yet Mr. Manley's following feels particularly black, in the sense that until he became Prime Minister four years ago most of his supporters saw themselves as outsiders in Jamaican society. Mr. Manley preaches not strict Marxism, but what he calls democratic socialism, tinged with a biblical evangelism. (His supporters call him "Joshua.")

This tension between a black proletariat and a black middle or upper-class elite that inherited power and independence from the departing British is not confined to Jamaica in the English-speaking Caribbean. But it is most apparent in Jamaica because of the size of the island and its population and because it has long been one of the favored tourist havens in winter for Americans, Canadians, and British alike.

Mr. Manley, now confirmed in the Jamaican premiership, continues in the spectrum of leftist Caribbean leaders alongside Fidel Castro of Cuba (the only avowed Communist of them) and Forbes Burnham of Guyana. Jamaica is geographically close to Cuba, and Mr. Manley's growing friendship with Cuban Premier Castro causes concern to both his middle and upper-class political opponents at home and to many in the United States who have interests in the Caribbean.

Indeed some of the more strident supporters of Mr. Manley in the PNP have repeatedly alleged that Jamaica's current troubles — financial crisis, high unemployment, violence, and absence of tourists — were engineered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA, it was argued by these people, was destabilizing the situation to get rid of Mr. Manley, just as the CIA allegedly "destabilized" the situation in Chile to get rid of the late President Allende.

Mr. Manley himself has said: "The State Department says that they are not interfering with us, and I have to believe it."

If there were allegations from one side that the CIA was plotting its undoing, from the other — Mr. Seaga and the JLP — came charges that Fidel Castro and Cuba were planning a takeover through Premier Manley. The JLP gets much of its support from the middle and upper-class Jamaican elite which feels

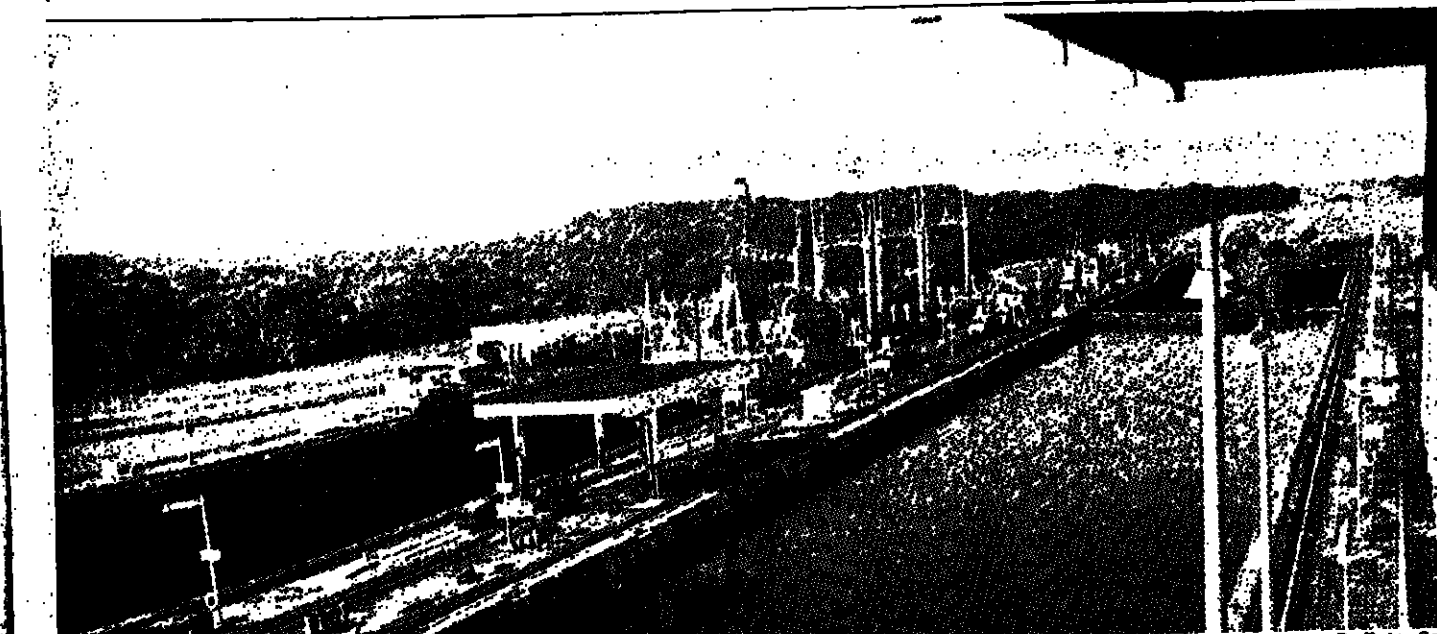


Manley: a friendship with Castro

most threatened by Mr. Manley's "democratic socialism."

The facts certainly are that since Mr. Manley became Prime Minister in 1972, relations between Jamaica and Cuba have improved. Mr. Manley has visited Cuba. Five-hundred Jamaicans have gone to Cuba to learn professional skills — mostly in construction — and 230 Cuban construction workers have been building a school in Jamaica for Jamaicans on the Cuban Premier's orders.

The Cuban "threat" may well be exaggerated. But what causes more genuine concern to many is the long-term prospect for democracy in Jamaica if the violence of recent months is not ended. The elections last week were free — but a state of emergency has been in force since June of this year, and over 400 people continue detained without trial. Most of these, but not all, are opposition JLP rather than PNP supporters.



Bahia Heights along Panama Canal

Symbol of 'Yankee imperialism' or test of 'new dialogue' with Latin America?

## Panama Canal: Carter's first face-off?

By Daniel Southard  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the foreign policy issues facing the new Carter administration, the clock may be running out fastest on the one that has been described as "the most explosive issue in Latin America" — the Panama Canal.

U.S. officials, as well as some nongovernment experts on the subject, now say that if the pending negotiations between the United States and Panama over the status of the Panama Canal break down, a guerrilla war against the very vulnerable facility is not only quite conceivable but even "probable."

The Panamanian Government's initial reaction to Jimmy Carter's most recent remarks on the issue was that Mr. Carter, during the election campaign, "raised the price" for a new treaty between the U.S. and his country on future control of the Canal Zone. Some of Mr. Carter's foreign policy briefers seemed genuinely surprised that he had taken as apparently hard a line as he did in debate with President Ford, saying that "I would never give up complete control or practical control" of the zone. Where Mr. Carter will go from

there, no one professes to know. Some of his advisers now stress his willingness to negotiate. But if he sticks to a hard line, Latin American experts predict, there will be trouble.

Military experts say, in the meantime, that one well-conducted commando raid on the 50-mile-long canal could knock it out of business for as long as two years.

According to one estimate by the experts, it would take 100,000 American troops, along with considerable air and naval support, to defend the canal against 10,000 guerrillas. Even with that level of armed force, however, the military could not guarantee the continued operation of the canal. At present the United States has 8,000 to 9,000 servicemen stationed in the area.

U.S. negotiators are hoping, of course, that matters never reach the stage where the vulnerability of the canal becomes the issue. But the negotiators' task was not made easier by statements on the question emanating from both President Ford and Mr. Carter in the course of their debate on questions of foreign policy and defense. The two talked almost as though the United States has sovereignty over the Canal Zone, which it does not.

The canal issue first gained prominence in this year's election politics when former California Gov. Ronald Reagan accused President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of planning a "giveaway" of what Mr. Reagan contended was U.S. territory.

The Panamanians appear willing to view much of what has been said as campaign rhetoric, and now are eager to resume the negotiations. Whether such can be accomplished before Mr. Carter takes office in January is doubtful, although some experts think some further agreement on minor matters might be possible before then. No new date has been set for a resumption of talks.

Meanwhile, the pressures on the Panama Government of Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera to produce an agreement are likely to intensify rather than diminish. The worsening economic situation in Panama has already contributed more than once to student unrest. The student groups are small but vocal.

According to the experts, unless General Torrijos can get some kind of settlement out of the Americans which looks reasonable in the coming year, he is likely to face trouble not only from the student activists but also from more influential quarters.

# Latin America

## Montoneros promise more terrorism in Argentina

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires  
"The fascist military are pushing us hard," commented a member of the left-leaning Montonero guerrilla organization, "but we still have got plenty of aces up our sleeves."

Those words were uttered in an interview only a couple of days before a terrorist bomb blew up an auditorium in a defense ministry building here. In the wake of the Dec. 15 blast, the military is likely to step up its campaign against the Montoneros, who claim credit for the bombing that killed 11 persons and wounded another 20.

The Montoneros promise more such incidents. Whether they have the capability to sustain such operations is not clear. But there is a strong feeling here that previously expressed optimism that Argentina's military government has the terrorist problem nearly licked may have been premature.

Only five days before the recent blast, president Jorge Rafael Videla had said in an interview that his government "is very close to final victory" over the leftist terrorists.

If that is so, people here are asking, how was it possible for the Montoneros to plant a bomb in a defense ministry building? Such a feat takes organization and daring.

Commenting on the explosion, the English-language Buenos Aires Herald suggested that "despite earlier such incidents, there are obvious deficiencies in security measures."

There is no doubt here that the military has been having considerable success in its anti-terrorist campaign. The leaders of the Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP), one of the two main terrorist groups, have been killed or are in detention, and its rank and file is largely decimated.

But the Montoneros, the other main group, are still very much in evidence. Their claim of responsibility for the latest blast included a comment that the explosive was placed by the group's new "Ester Norma Arrostito Comandos." Miss Arrostito, a leading Montonero, was shot to death by security forces Dec. 3 after a three-year hunt sparked by her role in the kidnap and assassination of former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu.

The Montoneros obviously continue to possess a high level of mobility — a fact that bolsters the government's assertion that, from a security point of view, the terrorist problem is nearly finished.

The Montonero leadership is largely intact, as are its ranks.

The leaders, who claim to want "the end of the fascist government" and "to replace it with a government of the people," say they are at war with the military.

"We will win because the people are with us," one Montonero leader said recently. Most observers dismiss such remarks as rhetoric.

A significant majority of Argentines are simply tired of the terror and violence and, for now at least, lend their support to the government's efforts to root out the guerrillas.

Moreover, despite the continuing Montonero activity, the general feeling in Buenos Aires is that the military has the capability of eliminating the terrorists and that it is only a matter of time before this happens.

### New Zealand to increase beef imports to U.S.

By the Associated Press

Wellington, New Zealand  
New Zealand will be able to increase its beef exports to the United States by 8.5 million pounds in 1977, Overseas Trade Minister Brian Talboys has announced.

He said New Zealand would enter into a voluntary restraint agreement with the U.S. covering shipment of 288.3 million pounds of beef to the American market in 1977, more than under any previous agreement.



# Middle East

## Israel: why Rabin called for an early election

By Francis Olier  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel  
Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's surprise move in dissolving his government coalition and advancing general elections from November to spring or early summer is good for Israel — and good for Mr. Rabin's own political position.

That is the assessment of seasoned observers here. The advantages gained are both of an international and internal political nature.

Under Israel's constitutional law, the moment new elections are decided the government must remain in power on a caretaker basis until a new post-election cabinet is formed. Even if he is defeated on a vote in the Knesset (Parliament), where he no longer commands a majority, Mr. Rabin cannot be toppled from power during this interim period.

Thus paradoxically, for the first time since

he became Prime Minister in June, 1974, Mr. Rabin now will have several months of freedom from threats of ministerial resignations and similar pressures. He will be comparatively freer to act than ever before.

### Clear to respond

Practically, this will mean that the Israeli Prime Minister will be in a position to respond to any peace moves without the restrictions that hampered him when his Cabinet included three ministers of the strongly nationalist National Religious Party.

True, defense Minister Shimon Peres and a number of other hawks continue to sit in the government. But, unlike the theologically motivated ministers of the National Religious Party, the hard line of Mr. Peres and his allies is based on security reasoning. And after all, security is something close to Mr. Rabin's heart too.

Thus the new situation might enable Mr. Ra-

bin, in case of successful negotiations at a re-convened Geneva conference or elsewhere, to come before the Israeli electorate with a draft settlement proposal without risking the dissolution of his existing government coalition.

If such a draft — at best a peace treaty, at worst (in the Israeli view) an agreement ending the state of war — were sufficiently attractive for the Israeli voter, the majority might approve substantial territorial withdrawal in return. In that case Mr. Rabin's big gamble would become worth the personal risks involved.

### U.S. backing needed

However, to foster such a development Mr. Rabin would need strong support from the incoming United States administration and something more substantial than spoken peace initiatives from the Arab side.

An agreement with any of the Arab countries will have to be "filled with meaningful

content," Mr. Rabin's supporters say, if he is to remain in power. Otherwise the risk is that he will be succeeded by a more hawkish government.

"Meaningful" in this context would call for arrangements enabling open Arab-Israeli trade, free movement of tourists, cessation of hostile propaganda and boycotts, and the end of guerrilla activities against Israel.

Mr. Rabin still insists that the problem of the Palestinians has to be solved within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian state. But should the forthcoming convention of the Palestine Liberation Organization, scheduled to be held in Cairo next February, cancel those provisions in its charter that call for the destruction of the state of Israel, Mr. Rabin might then soften his stand. It is too early to say whether he would go so far as to agree to a kind of federative Jordanian-Palestinian state, with the Palestinian part consisting of most of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Much will depend on how genuine Arab peace moves look in Israeli eyes.

### Carter meeting sought

To clarify the situation with Washington, Mr. Rabin is seeking an early meeting with Mr. Carter after the latter's inauguration. But judging from first informal reactions from medium-level officials at the State Department, such a meeting now has become "questionable," since it could be interpreted as American interference in Israel's elections.

On the internal political front Mr. Rabin for the first time has succeeded in demonstrating that he is the boss of the Labor Party. This, his associates hope, may deter Defense Minister Peres from putting up his own candidacy for the premiership at the Labor Party convention in February. However, friends of Mr. Peres seem determined to challenge Mr. Rabin's leadership regardless of the Prime Minister's latest move.

sure on Israel, as the Saudis hope, to admit Palestinians to the Geneva peace talks or to move out of occupied Arab territory.

This skepticism was expressed in acid terms by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayyib Abd al-Karim, who had earlier advocated a 26 percent oil price increase to "partially compensate" for inflation in the prices of imported Western goods.

Mr. Abd al-Karim charged in a Baghdad Radio broadcast after returning home that Sheikh Yamani had tried to "emasculate" OPEC to serve Western plans for a settlement in the Arab region. He had sought to impose Saudi custodianship over the OPEC states without regard for the interests of the Saudi people or the "third world" states, he said.

When asked by newsmen whether there were any Saudi arrangements with or commitments made to U.S. Secretary of State-Designate Cyrus Vance or President-Elect Carter to stand against a significant price rise (the Saudis began the conference by opposing any increase but compromised on 5 percent Dec. 16) Sheikh Yamani said:

"We don't have any arrangements. But I want you to know that we expect the West to appreciate what we did, and especially the United States, and that appreciation has to be shown on two different fronts.

"No. 1, the North-South dialogue in Paris and No. 2, the Arab-Israeli conflict. And there must be peace in the area as a sign of appreciation. The Geneva conference [on the Arab-Israeli conflict], which all parties have proposed reconvening, or any other conference, is only a means and not an end in itself. The end is peace."

### Saudi position clear

Mr. Yamani made it clear that the Saudi desire was not to impede the somewhat slow recovery of the world economy.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Yamani said, "We are noticing some encouraging signs, and I hope these are valid. If there were lack of appreciation of the Arab position in the near future, then the political incentive for the Saudis to continue being moderate on oil prices will be gone.

Other Arab OPEC delegates explained privately that they were skeptical that the Carter administration would be prepared to put pres-

## Saudi oil decision has a price tag

By John K. Conley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Doha, Qatar  
Saudi Arabia's refusal to agree to boost world oil prices by 10 percent on Jan. 1 has political price tags attached, both for itself and for the United States.

Delegates of Saudi Arabia's more radical Arab adversaries, and of other OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) states, which would not agree to the moderate 5 percent increase of Saudi oil, flew home from their conference here muttering about disunity and about Saudi-U.S. "collusion."

Far more important, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani now is on record as demanding speedy action by the incoming administration of U.S. President-Elect Carter on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Saudis, as Sheikh Yamani told both newsmen and other OPEC delegates here, also would like to see much more U.S. understanding in the North-South economic dialogue in Paris for the growingly dramatic plight of the developing countries.

### World reaction indicative

World reactions to the split OPEC price decision — a 10-percent rise, with 5 percent more added automatically next July 1 by 11 of the 13 OPEC members but only a 5 percent rise by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for all of 1977 — show the everpresent but increasingly visible link between oil and Mideast politics, which U.S. policymakers must face.

## Will Israel talk to PLO?

By Francis Olier  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem  
As Israel faced the prospect of early general elections, the results of an opinion poll published here showed that nearly half of all Israelis would favor peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization if the PLO recognized the state of Israel.

The poll, conducted by the Port Institute of Tel Aviv for the newspaper Haaretz, showed 47.5 percent in favor of talks with the PLO and 52.4 percent against. The rest were undecided.

The survey was taken before the present Cabinet crisis. But it points to a trend within the public that has not been lost on the government.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset (Parliament) last Monday that he was recommending early elections. Now only the date remains to be decided.

Israel's readiness for negotiations for a peace settlement will be one of the major issues in the election campaign.

Negotiations imply cession of territory by Israel. The diehard National Religious Party (NRP), which Mr. Rabin has dismissed from

his coalition government, opposes any evacuation of territory. Ending the coalition with the NRP opens the way to negotiations. It is in just such simple terms that many Israelis see Mr. Rabin's "forward leap," as one Israeli daily puts it.

The attitude of the public toward the Premier has noticeably improved since the Cabinet crisis erupted.

But the nationalist opposition, headed by Menachem Begin, also welcomed the decision to call early elections. "This Cabinet has for a long time been in a state of disintegration," Mr. Begin said. He added that he was convinced he would come to power as a result of the elections.

As a prelude to his election campaign, Mr. Begin submitted a motion of no-confidence to the Knesset in a bid to topple the Cabinet, which no longer has a majority in the chamber.

Mr. Rabin apparently was determined to deny the opposition leader such a gain in prestige. Some of his aides said he was planning the resignation of his entire Cabinet, which the law entitles him to do. The Cabinet would then remain in office until a new one was formed. It could not be voted out of office.

You give a world  
of smiles to  
a friend  
with  
THE  
CHRISTIAN  
SCIENCE  
MONITOR.



The Christian Science Monitor  
London Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Place, London, England SW1X 7JH  
or  
Box 126, Astor Station/Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Please send the weekly International Monitor to:  
Name (Please print)

Address Flat

City

Country Post Code

Sign my gift card from:

	U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	W. German Marks	Dutch Guilders	Swiss Francs
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 mos.	12.50	6.75	31.25	33.75	35.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	25.00	13.50	62.50	67.50	70.00

Rates include delivery by regular mail. Special airmail rates on request.  
☐ Cheque/money order enclosed in one of above currencies.  
☐ International Money Order to follow ☐ Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

From page 1

## \*To ring Comrade Ivan . . .

The Central Committee of the Communist Party has launched a new drive to improve and widen service. It admitted recently that the system is simply failing to keep up with the economy's needs. In this sprawling nation, whose 11 time zones span 5,600 miles, good telephones are vital.

According to a recent Western estimate, the Soviet Union still has only 5.7 telephones per 100 persons — compared with 65.5 in the United States, 52.3 in Canada, 34.1 in the United Kingdom, 28.7 in West Germany, and 21.7 in France.

Sometimes telephones don't work at all — such as at the Ingur power plant in the mountains of Soviet Georgia, where the phone is so bad that a car and driver are kept on duty at all times to rush messages to the outside world. A complaint appeared in the Georgian newspaper Zarya Vostoka (Dawn of the East) Dec. 7.

The Central Committee says telephone capacity rose 150 percent in the five years to 1975. And although the quantity of wrong numbers does seem higher compared with the West (a judge by individual experiences here), making calls here is usually straightforward.

In the call to Kiev, the first "8" obtained the long-distance line, the "04" was the code for the Kiev region. The next "2" pinpointed Kiev itself. The next six digits were the number in Kiev. The last seven were the number in Moscow from which the call was placed (necessary because it was an old exchange; from newer ones these numbers are omitted).



"Wait for our next five-year plan"

And yet, for all the progress, construction of necessary automatic switching stations lags behind schedule. It can take five years to put up a single one. Some of the equipment must be imported. Workmen take their time.

Meanwhile, new apartments and administration centers are being built. According to the government newspaper Izvestia three years ago, officials do not plan carefully enough to match new buildings with new telephones. Lead-in cables are in short supply. In Orenburg, the paper said, only 17 houses out of 104 could be fitted with cables.

Even one of the best features of Soviet tele-

From page 1

## \*Rhodesia plan

The aim is to have the new plan ready for British mediator Ivor Richard to take with him in his briefcase when he shuttles around southern Africa at the turn of the year.

Ambassador Richard theoretically is back at the UN post here over the Christmas season. But, in fact, he is deeply preoccupied with Rhodesia, visiting Washington Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss the situation with Dr. Kissinger.

### U.S. backing essential

The British are known to feel that American backing is absolutely essential, especially in persuading South African Prime Minister John Vorster of the merits of the fresh approach. Both the current administration and the new Carter administration are authoritatively described as highly supportive of the current British efforts. It is hoped that Mr. Vorster, who controls Rhodesia's lifeline, will in turn shift Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith into his current rigid adherence to the original Kissinger plan, which is rejected by the black nationalists.

At the other end of the spectrum, the British and Americans hope to persuade Rhodesia's black nationalist leaders to draw back from their demand for an almost immediate black take-over.

A moderating influence here are the "five presidents" of the black nations nearest Rhodesia. They are understood to favor continuation of the Geneva talks, which adjourned

Dec. 14 and are scheduled to resume Jan. 17. In particular, Mozambique's Samora Machel, in whose country most of the Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas are based, is described as backing a combination of talks and guerrilla warfare. The guerrillas, with their Soviet weapons are seen by such African leaders as the main thrust pushing Mr. Smith toward acceptance of majority rule.

Elements of plan  
The revised British plan for Rhodesia includes the following elements:

- Some form of British presence, a resident commissioner or governor general, in effect would replace some of the functions of the Council of State proposed by Dr. Kissinger. Because this council would have had a white veto (two white, two black members with a white chairman), the black nationalists feared it might provide a back door for continued white rule.

- What role the British "presence" would have has not yet been outlined in detail. The Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe (perhaps closest to the guerrillas) want Britain's role to be minimal, basically ceremonial, with power held by a black majority government.

- A constitutional committee would take over the other main function of the Council of State — drawing up the eventual independence constitution.

- The ministers of the interim government would be selected in advance by the Geneva

phones works against the planners. Calls are still very cheap by Western standards, but costs keep rising. A local call from a public box is only 2 kopecks (2.6 cents), as it has been for 16 years. And the call is unlimited. Inter-city calls can be dialed directly from special public booths. The most expensive call (to cities more than 600 miles away) costs only 25 kopecks (34 cents) per minute.

A private telephone costs a flat fee of two rubles, 50 kopecks (\$3.41) a month, paid by filling out a sheet in a book of forms and delivering it with the cash at the nearest bank or post office. Long-distance calls are billed separately. (Check-writing is largely unknown here.)

Yet wages have gone up more than four times since the last rate change. New phone network stations are financed by loans from the state bank, but the money cannot be repaid later because profit margins are so small.

And to raise phone rates would be ideologically difficult for Soviet rulers.

One other aspect of Soviet telephones needs improvement: telephone manners. Too often, writes a commentator in the newspaper Evening Moscow, phones are slammed down with a grunt "He's not here," even before the caller can pronounce the name. Officials in Moscow have asked people here (the city has about 2.1 million telephones) to limit calls to four minutes. But monitoring equipment is inadequate. So people talk on and on and on while lines form outside public booths and tempers rise.

conference. One proposal is that the whites have one-fifth of the seats in a one-chamber government — for instance, seven out of 35 or five out of 25.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of one of the black nationalist factions and a popular figure in Rhodesia, has called for elections to find a prime minister of the interim government who would then help choose ministers. But this proposal is derided by the other black nationalists and is dismissed as technically too complicated by the British.

- The vital issues of who will control the defense and interior (police) portfolios in the interim government remain unresolved.

Mr. Smith publicly holds out for both positions being in white hands. Conversely, the Patriotic Front insists on blacks holding both.

Bishop Muzorewa has come up with a complicated formula for an inner Cabinet group or national security council with responsibility for defense and police that would include whites, blacks, and the British commissioner.

The British privately have floated the idea of appointing Britons to the two disputed posts — a possibility greeted with scorn by Rhodesian Foreign Minister P.K. van der Byl.

All these issues currently are the subject of intense discussion in both London and Washington. Although the Geneva talks are scheduled to resume Jan. 17, this date, which precedes Jimmy Carter's inauguration and may not give Ambassador Richard sufficient shuttle negotiating time, may well be delayed.

From page 1

## \*Oil spill

The Coast Guard has denied the charge, saying current cleanup equipment does not work in seas higher than three or four feet. The tanker broke in half Dec. 21 after running aground on shoals off Nantucket on Dec. 15.

The Coast Guard had oil-container booms capable of working in rough seas standing by in the early stages of the accident. But according to on-the-scene observers, it did not have

enough boats to tow the barriers to the site of the spill.

The oil slick, at this writing, was moving southeast and had covered a small tip of Georges Bank. State officials are concerned over a major economic impact to the tourist and fishing industries in Massachusetts.

"The technology has been there for several years," says Jack Wilson, an engineer with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. "We

bought our first small skimmer from JBF in 1972, and a move up to a larger one [for Gulf] was a logical development.

"They just didn't have a client that was willing to finance them."

Gulf Oil's decision to buy the large JBF skimmer is the first time a single oil company has made such a commitment, according to Mr. Blanci. "They've bought oil cleanup equipment through industry groups, but never just one company."

While Mr. Blanci sees Gulf's purchase of the skimmer, for about \$1 million, as a significant commitment from the industry, one oil pollution control expert terms it evidence of, in industry "foot dragging."

"If the industry had devoted just a fraction of the money they spend on oil development to pollution control, then even if things like the Argo Merchant couldn't be prevented, their impact and the damage could be lessened," he says.

## Mrs. Eisenhower recalls Chairman Mao's prophecy

By the Associated Press

New York  
Julia Nixon Eisenhower says the late Mao Tse-tung told her that struggle between the Chinese and within the Communist Party in China could "last for two or three hundred

years. In a copyright article in the January issue of Ladies Home Journal, Mrs. Eisenhower said the former chairman of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China was the first person she met in China in a visit last year. "who dropped the pretense that the People's Republic is a utopian, perfect society."

From page 1

## \*Jews and Arabs

Israeli elections normally come in the fall of the year. Events are moving too fast now for peace talks to wait that long. Mr. Rabin is expected to campaign on a pro-peace program. Sentiment in Israel is believed to be shifting in the peace direction because of inflation and the other consequences of living too long in a war economy. If Mr. Rabin can get a solid electoral mandate to pursue peace he can go to the conference table with a convincing posture. If he went now without a new mandate he would almost certainly be undercut at home by those who either from fear or from land hunger oppose the territorial concessions which are essential to a settlement.

Nothing in this situation guarantees that the 30 years of Arab-Israeli war will end in a lasting agreement. There are elements on both sides which will resist the only kind of peace which is possible. The Arabs will have to accept Israel as a permanent part of the Middle East condition. It is almost impossible for any of the Palestinian refugees to accept this concept. It is extremely hard even for Arabs who have not been touched directly by Israel. Few leading Israelis are indigenous to Arabia. Most are cultural Europeans. To the Arabs these Israelis are intruders who have wrongfully displaced Arabs from their ancestral homes.

### Stimulus for money

Among Israelis there are both emotional and practical reasons working against a settlement. Some of the most orthodox Jews favor keeping all the territories which were overrun in the 1967 war. Many military officers consider control of the same occupied territories to be essential to Israel's military security. And it is historic fact that Israel's besieged condition has been the main stimulus for the flow of money from overseas which has been essential to Israel's economy. How much money would be sent to Israel after a peace settlement?

Thus it would be more comfortable for many on both sides of the Middle East conflict to continue in a state of unresolved hostility no matter what the price. The old condition has come to seem normal. A true settlement would seem abnormal. For Arabs and Israelis now to accept each other as friends and fellow residents of Arabia would be as difficult emotionally as for the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland. There, they build walls between their respective streets. They find it impossible to live side by side as neighbors.

Also, there are terms essential to any settlement which would be extremely difficult for both sides to accept. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told this newspaper last week that he sees "concrete possibilities" for peace in the present situation which are now, and for the first time, being "seriously discussed." He cited the problem of Palestine Liberation Organization representation at a revived Geneva peace conference.

But that is only the least of the problems which will have to be surmounted or surmounted.

### How much territory?

Israel is probably willing to return much of Sinai to Egypt, but many an Israeli leader, in on record as saying that they dare not give up the Golan Heights, Sharm el-Sheikh, and effective military control over the West Bank of the Jordan. Also the feeling is strong in Israel about the Old City of Jerusalem. Zionists are accustomed to ask: "What is Zionism without Mt. Zion?"

But the Old City of Jerusalem is as important to Muslims and Christians as it is to Jews. Both would probably settle for internationalization of Jerusalem, not for continued Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem. And both would want protection which does not now exist for other places in Palestine which are important to them. Christians believe that Israel is either deliberately or carelessly damaging the environment of special Christian interests. Modern high-rise buildings are changing the skyline of Jerusalem.

Egypt and Syria expect to get back virtually all of the pre-1967 territories. They probably could accept minor border changes, but not as much as most Israelis seem to want and expect to keep.

The rapids ahead are going to be dangerous. It is not certain that Arabs and Israelis can ever get through them with their present governments intact. If at all. But the attempt to shoot those rapids is no longer avoidable. Both boats have passed the point of no return.









Tabgha Bay, the spot at which some believe Jesus breakfasted with his disciples after the Resurrection



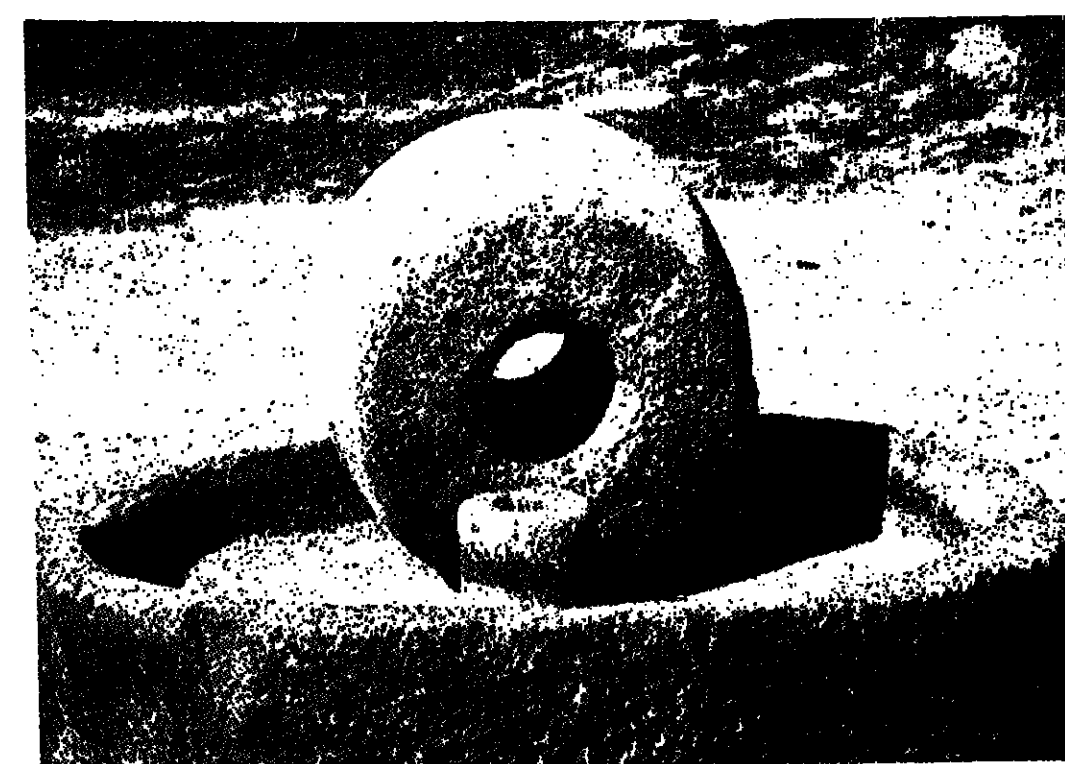
"St. Peter's fish" from the Sea of Galilee



Bread of Tiberias

"And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit to Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region round about. And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all."

Luke 4:14, 15



An olive press at Capernaum

# THE LAND OF JESUS Galilee

By Gordon N. Converse  
Chief photographer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Tiberias, Lake Kennereth, and Lake Gennesaret, is the largest body of fresh water in the Holy Land. One's first view of it from the pastoral highlands above is likely to be startling; the lake nestles 686 feet below sea level.

In the time of Jesus there were a great many towns and villages by the lake, especially on its western shores. But Tiberias, the most important town today, is little mentioned in the Gospels.

It was in Capernaum, at the northern end of the lake, that Jesus did much of his preaching and remarkable healing work. On the Galilean shores nearby, many believe, he fed the multitude, on the hills above the city preached the Sermon on the Mount, and in the local synagogues healed and taught through simple parables.

His parables were so often related to the land and lives of the Galileans that today one can sense a special closeness to the Gospels here.



Ruins of the synagogue at Capernaum, which may be on the site of the one in which Jesus preached

Mark records (Chapter 1:16-18) that it was when Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw Simon Peter and his brother Andrew "casting a net into the sea" that he called them to become "fishers of men." Today "St. Peter's fish" are a staple in Tiberias. A fisherman (left) returns to Tiberias at dawn with a night's catch.





# people

Interview with Indira Gandhi's cousin

## India: 'a dictatorship — comparable to Hitler's Germany'

By Stewart Dill McBride  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor  
Cambridge, Mass.

Nayantara Sahgal projects the strong but gentle presence so often associated with her uncle, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. But these days, the well-known Indian political journalist and novelist loses her patience when the subject turns to her country's retreat from democracy and the authoritarian regime of her cousin, Indira Gandhi, the present Prime Minister.

Mrs. Sahgal, who is emerging as one of the Indian Government's most outspoken critics, said in an interview here with the Monitor, that her homeland had become a "dictatorship comparable to Hitler's Germany."

"If you no longer have an avenue to disagree with government, if you can be put into jail for criticizing the government, if all your property can be confiscated, if your taxes can be raised as reprisal for what you say, whatever you call it, an 'emergency' or the 'rise of fascism,' it is all the same."

"I think you can live very well and peacefully in India today if you keep your mouth shut. But that is, after all, not the way people who live by ideas can live," she continued.

Mrs. Sahgal is among the hundreds of Indians who have left their homeland since June, 1975, when Mrs. Gandhi declared a national emergency and subsequently asked Parliament to rewrite portions of the Constitution to bolster her own political power, imprisoned thousands of her political opponents without trial, and imposed strict news censorship. This year as Prime Minister she has twice postponed the nation's general elections.

### Arrived in U.S. last May

Mrs. Sahgal arrived last May in the U.S., where she has been a visiting research associate at the Radcliffe Institute and was putting the final touches on "a book about Mrs. Gandhi's emerging political style," when interviewed.

Mrs. Sahgal, already the author of some seven books (including "Prison and Chocolate Cake," the story of her childhood and India's struggle for independence), moved on the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, at the end of November where she is teaching a six-month creative writing course. Her plans after that are indefinite.

Criticism of Mrs. Gandhi from Mrs. Sahgal's side of the family is nothing new. In October Mrs. Sahgal's mother Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Nehru's sister), told the New York Times, in an interview in India, that she was "profoundly troubled" with the direction Mrs. Gandhi was taking. Mrs. Pandit, who served as India's ambassador to the U.S. and Soviet Union and was the first woman president of the United Nations General Assembly, said:



Nayantara Sahgal

By Barri J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

"You can live very well in India today if you keep your mouth shut"

"It is far more repressive today, in many ways, than it was under the British."

Now 78 years old and retired, Mrs. Pandit has avoided arrest largely because of her birthright and her previous political prominence. Mrs. Sahgal has no such protection and doubts whether she could return at this time without being arrested. Even in Cambridge, her activities were monitored by the Indian Government, she said.

"They seem very interested in what I have to say," said Mrs. Sahgal, referring to a recent seminar she gave at Radcliffe which was attended by a representative of the Indian Embassy who had flown from Washington for the occasion.

Prior to Indian independence in 1947, Mrs.

Pandit and her daughter, Nayantara Sahgal, lived in the same small house with Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi. "My mother and father lived with my uncle (Nehru) in the same home . . . they were all in and out of jail. It was that kind of home, completely involved in the national movement," says Mrs. Sahgal.

### Regime called 'artificial'

Mrs. Sahgal believes that the present authoritarian regime is "an artificial one," wholly apart from the Indian tradition of political diversity and tolerance. She maintains it is a product of Mrs. Gandhi's own personal weakness.

Mrs. Gandhi declared the "emergency" a few weeks after the High Court in her home

town of Allahabad found her guilty on June 12, 1975, of illegally using government officials during her successful 1971 campaign for reelection to Parliament. Her conviction, coupled with general frustration in India over the economy, sparked mass rallies and demands for Mrs. Gandhi's resignation. In what she maintained was an attempt to save Indian democracy from internal subversion and instill discipline, Mrs. Gandhi clamped the "emergency," which is still in effect today.

Mrs. Sahgal says, "Any change in the situation will most likely come from within her own party, unless of course it comes from violence. And when you close all the legitimate avenues of protest, stop letting people express themselves through the press, you've blocked all the safety valves, and it explodes in violence, which can only mean replacing one dictator with another," says Mrs. Sahgal. She adds that large nonviolent demonstrations against the government occurred early this year but were never reported in the Indian or foreign press.

While Mrs. Gandhi recently released a number of her jailed opponents, continued censorship of news has effectively muzzled critics. "A political party needs to be able to speak its views to be able to object to what is happening in Parliament," says Mrs. Sahgal. "The censorship has put Indian society right back into the Middle Ages. Now we have to wait for news from travelers, such as someone coming from Bombay who tells us that there has been a meeting or there was a protest."

All of the "emergency" measures Mrs. Gandhi has enacted have been constitutionally sanctioned, and she has acted "within the four corners of the Constitution," admits Mrs. Sahgal, who adds: "But so did Hitler. For each step he took, he invoked some article of the Weimer Constitution."

### Critical of intelligentsia

Mrs. Sahgal is particularly frustrated with the failure of India's intelligentsia to resist Mrs. Gandhi's regime. "I found people who had been to college in India, who would say, 'Oh, Mrs. Gandhi is not a dictator. She has cleaned up the streets and stopped the strikes so we can produce more.' But that is exactly what the educated Germans said in Hitler's time. They didn't discover until after the war, when all the atrocities came out, what Hitler had been doing all those years."

One of Mrs. Gandhi's acts which most disturbs Mrs. Sahgal (as well as some of Mrs. Gandhi's staunchest supporters) is the rocketing of her 29-year old son Sanjay into a position of prominent political power. While the young businessman holds no elective office, overnight he has become a de facto Cabinet minister and heir apparent.

Mrs. Sahgal says rumors that Sanjay now is controlling his mother from behind the scenes are "quite possible." But it is not as simple as that. While Mrs. Gandhi poses as the radical to satisfy demands for change, he (Sanjay) is able to keep business and industry happy because of his well-known anti-Communist views," she says. Mrs. Gandhi's alliance with India's Communist Party, as well as her friendship with the Soviets, is a bond "not of ideology, but of political opportunism," says Mrs. Sahgal.

Mrs. Sahgal is quick to stress India's previously unique position in Asia as the world's most populous democracy. "We took the road less traveled by. We achieved our freedom [from the British] without violence. It was fought in the open. There was never an element of hatred or conspiracy. We arrived at independence without hatred."

"India has everything to go against democracy, particularly the large portions of its people who cannot read. But we will make it a democracy by giving it our dedication. We shall make something where it is not," says Mrs. Sahgal.

Despite the grim picture she paints, Mrs. Sahgal says she still holds hope for the return of democracy. She recalls the bitter-sweet words of her uncle, Nehru, on the death of Mahatma Gandhi: ". . . the light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness everywhere . . . but this light shall return to shine for more than a thousand years."

# science

## Do galaxies collide in space?

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Picture a ring of stars and gas so large that it takes light 100,000 years to travel from one side to the other.

In the last 20 years, astronomers have discovered only a dozen galaxies with this unusual shape. They have found large numbers of galaxies with whirling spiral arms, others that are egg-shaped, and a number of other standard forms. But the ring galaxy has proven quite rare and its origins are mysterious.

Now, Edward A. Spiegel of Columbia University and John C. Theys of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, having studied these rare formations with a computer, conclude that they probably are the aftermath of thick collisions between galaxies.

Reporting in a recent issue of the *Astrophysical Journal*, the two argue that grav-

itational tides produced when one galaxy is "hit" by an intruder in a collision that lasts hundreds of millions of years stir the dust and gases in the galactic disk into an outward expanding ring of newborn stars.

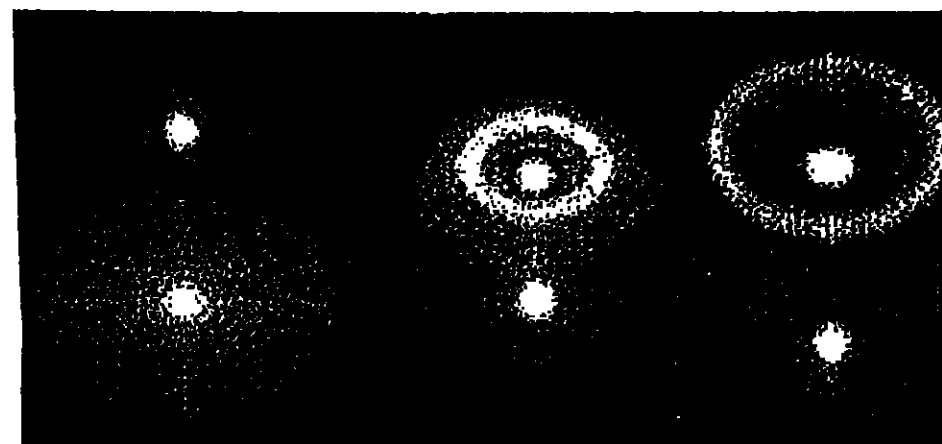
"They are such strikingly beautiful objects," Professor Spiegel explains when asked why he began studying ring galaxies. Also, he says, the rings are an unstable form for galaxies to take. Therefore, they must be only hundreds of millions of years old, a mere eyewink compared to the 10 billion years astronomers allot to the period of galaxy formation.

Depending on how two galaxies collide, three different types of rings can be formed, the scientists believe. One is a perfect ring with a dark interior. A second type has a star cluster off center inside the ring. The third kind has a dense knot of stars on one side of the ring itself.

According to the computer study, when one galaxy hits another dead center and at right angles to its galactic disk, a perfect ring will form. Oblique angle collisions result in the other two ring types.

Galactic collision forms a ring because the interstellar gas which makes up about 10 percent of the substance of a galaxy is swept into this shape. This concentration of gas gives birth to new stars. And new stars provide most of the galactic glow.

If this proposed mechanism is correct, then dim, older stars should still be in the dark central portion of the ring. Dr. Theys thinks he



How ring galaxies form

The first drawing shows an intruder galaxy approaching the flat of a disk galaxy. In the second the intruder pierces the disk displacing matter from its center. The collision stirs dust and gases into an outward expanding ring of stars (last drawing). The intruder then forms a companion galaxy.

may have detected infrared (heat) rays from these stars in one ring galaxy.

As the star-studded rings decay, they bead and finally break down into a number of smaller galaxies, according to the computer simulation. The process takes 500 to 600 million years, says Professor Spiegel.

The computer program also predicts that after "some billions of years" these smaller galaxies eventually merge into a concentrated ball of stars and gases. These stellar conglomerations may ultimately turn into quasars, the most energetic objects yet found in the cosmos.

## Where in Germany can you buy the weekly international edition of

THE  
CHRISTIAN  
SCIENCE  
MONITOR

At Christian Science Reading Rooms (Lesezimmer der Christlichen Wissenschaft), including the following in major cities throughout the Federal Republic of Germany.

- BERLIN  
Wilhelmstrasse 112  
Kantstr. 41  
Edinburgerstr. 47  
Unter den Eichen 57
- BONN  
Sandkaule 5-7
- BREMEN  
Bürgermeister-Smidtstr. 64  
Am Dobben 107
- DÜSSELDORF  
Bismarckstr. 72
- FRANKFURT  
Eschersheimer Landstr. 220
- HAMBURG  
Alexanderstr. 2  
Rothenbaumchaussee 25  
Max-Brauer-Allee 76  
Bismarckstr. 22
- MANNHEIM  
Schillerstr. 26
- MÜNICH (MÜNCHEN)  
Schillerstr. 22  
Hauptbahnhof newsstand  
Königsplatz 21
- NÜRNBERG (NÜRNBERG)  
Königsplatz 21
- STUTTGART  
Königsplatz 45
- WIESBADEN  
Königsplatz 17

## 'Harmless' chemicals may not be

Pollution formed in air from everyday cleaners

By Robert C. Cowen  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Some of those "harmless" chemicals that clean your clothes, take grease off metal, or remove paint may turn into poisons when they get into the environment. Dry cleaning chemicals, for example, react in the air to produce phosgene, a poison gas once used in war.

Moreover, contrary to what has been assumed, the chemicals probably find their way into the stratosphere. There, some of them could pose a threat to the ozone layer beyond that already associated with propellants in spray cans, according to Hanwant Bir Singh, who studies this kind of pollution at the Stanford Research Institute.

Dr. Singh concludes from his studies that it is not safe to thoughtlessly release even chem-

icals that in themselves may be harmless. "One needs to know where such chemicals go and what they turn into, before calling them safe," he adds.

### Tonnages substantial

Phil Hanst of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which helps support Dr. Singh's research, makes the same point.

The chemicals involved are halocarbons. These include such compounds as chloroform and vinyl chloride, as well as the fluorocarbons used in some spray cans. Dr. Hanst notes that the supposedly harmless members of this chemical family are released worldwide in million-ton amounts. "These amounts are considerably greater than the fluorocarbon releases," he says. "While harmless in themselves, the reaction products of the chemicals in air are almost always toxic," he adds.

Knowing this, and knowing that the growth curve of use for the chemicals is rising rapidly, Dr. Hanst says: "In my opinion it is cause for concern."

He adds that he does not want to alarm the

public in saying that. He knows of no immediate threat of direct poisoning. But he feels people must awaken to the fact that harmless chemicals can turn into poisons that, even in low concentrations, might have chronic harmful effects.

### Pollution unsuspected

Both Drs. Hanst and Singh point out that people release these chemicals freely partly because even experts thought such pollution would quickly disappear. Dr. Singh now doubts this.

He illustrates the point with his work on phosgene, which he described in a paper published in the December 2 issue of *Nature*. Taking data at several urban and suburban points in California, he found significant amounts of poisonous phosgene which tended to persist. Even a heavy overnight rain removed only 20 percent of it at one location. "It seems clear that phosgene is removed only slowly from the atmosphere," he concludes.

Dr. Singh notes that the dry cleaning chemicals that react in the atmosphere to form phosgene are produced globally in amounts of some 1.5 million tons annually, as of 1975. About half of this is made and used in the United States. "However," he explains, "these chemicals are used all over the place. It really is a worldwide problem."

### Theories 'obsolete'

As he studies the fates of these various chemicals, Dr. Singh finds the chemistry of air pollution to be far more complex than believed. Halocarbons, thought to be ephemeral to reach great heights, in his opinion, probably do get into the stratosphere. Some of them could destroy ozone, which screens out solar ultraviolet rays.

While he thinks the evidence linking spray can propellants with ozone destruction still holds, Dr. Singh says that previous theories of how these and other chemicals interact in air now seem to him oversimplified and obsolete.

Right now, EPA is concerned about some 60 chemicals. However, Dr. Hanst says he lacks authority to do the kind of investigation he feels needs to be done to trace their possible hazards.

Dr. Hanst has been asked to recommend action to be taken under provisions of the toxic substances control law passed this year by Congress. He is urging that research to trace the full history of chemicals in the environment be given high priority.

## So you want to be a rock 'n' roll star . . .

By Madara McKenzie

So you want to be a rock 'n' roll star, then listen now to what I say. First get an electric guitar . . . and a synthesizer, and a backup vocal group, a manager, a gimmick.

Making it in the pop-music world is a little more complicated than what the Byrds were singing about rock 'n' roll stardom in the '60s. More and more the pressure these days is to "make a record," and a hit record at that.

To do this one needs to be signed by a record company, and to do that one has to be heard by someone like Larry Ural, the man who among other things discovered singer Barry Manilow and turned Bell Records into a million-dollar operation. Mr. Ural has recently started his own record company. His aim: "to be bigger than Bell, of course," he laughs.

Larry Ural is quick to explain that he is not a record producer. "I'm not the guy who goes into the studio and produces the record. I hire the guy who does that." You could call him a record director as he is the man that gets everyone — artists, engineers, etc. — together to produce the final product, a record. He also takes part in the handling, or packaging, of the artist.

"Packaging is very important," he explains. "Making sure the recording has a high standard of quality, the timing on when the album is released, the promotional graphics as well as the artwork on the album cover, it all counts. Of course, a well-packaged, no-talent singer can go far." On the other hand, Mr. Ural adds, "a talented person badly presented or mismanaged can get lost in the shuffle."

Mr. Ural is not the flashy PR type one usually envisions in the recording industry. A native New Yorker, he jumped from being a retailer in women's sports clothes to part ownership in a song publishing firm to 12 years with Bell Records, and now is involved in a joint venture with EMI records, Private Stock Records. He is bluntly honest about some of the people he has recruited, saying of one, "The public liked the packaging. Now we'll see if they like what's inside."

He says he signs all his recording artists by using his instinct. "I rely heavily on it, and so far, it's worked." But to be heard by Larry Ural or just about anyone else in a similar position, one has to make a tape and make the rounds to all the record companies. The idea is that simply by the law of averages, someone will hear it. "Unless a group has been specifi-

cally recommended to me by someone I trust, I won't go to a club to hear a new act," he says.

The tape, he advises, had better be of good quality ("professional sounding"). For him original material is always interesting, but far from essential.

Now let it sound as though no one could ever be discovered going this route, there is a recent story of a group called the Walter Murphy Band, newly signed by Ural. They have a million-selling record on the charts called "A Fifth of Beethoven," which was a disco version of the opening of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

"How did they get to Larry?" They dropped off a tape. They also left one at about every other studio in town. Some of the record companies never even listened to it. Fortunately for me, I did. Ural now is working with the group on a new album, which includes a funky rendition of "The Flight of the Bumblebee" by Rimsky-Korsakov.

The greatest advantage to musicians starting out today, according to Mr. Ural, is that the music industry right now is wide open for anything. We're really in a trendless period, and I think we probably will be for some time. So anything can be a hit."



## home

Put it on wheels  
and away it goes

By Marilyn Hoffman

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Slide it under. Push it away. Draw it up. Pull it to another room.

Mobility for furniture is the demand of many households today. Casters, which can be added by anyone, any time, provide the answer. They swivel easily and move freely in any direction to make furniture more flexible in use, and therefore more practical. Easily movable furniture makes housework and entertaining easier and adds to the convenience and pleasure of everyday living.

Casters can be added to coffee tables, bedside tables, cribs, children's furniture, sofas, occasional and upholstered chairs, sewing machines, footstools, cabinets, TV stands, dressers, record cabinets, planters, wood boxes, bookcases, or whatever.

Discuss your needs with any friendly salesman at a good hardware store. Before making the selection, consider the size of the caster in proportion to the size of the furniture to which it will be attached, and the degree of mobility desired. There is a selection guide on each box.

Select casters, too, for the type of floor on which they will be used. Metal tread casters move best on carpets. Rubber tread casters are best for hardwood and tile floors. Thermoplastic casters can be used on both carpet and some hard surface floors. And these come in different colors such as beige, brown, frost white, and black. Metal casters come in several finishes, such as satin chrome, bright chrome, bright brass, satin brass, antique copper.

One clever father has constructed an unusual seating area along one wall of the basement playroom. He used two old flat doors as the base for two slab cushions of foam rubber slipcovered with cotton corduroy in bright red. The door-cushions were suspended on two-inch-by-four-inch black legs. The open area beneath was considered the toy "garage." But to make the toys easily accessible, and for quick order and organizing, the father built a series of wood box bins and set them on casters. These can be easily rolled in and out of the storage garage. That way the games, blocks, books, dolls, and toy cars are kept separated. And the children can do a quick cleanup on short notice of the playroom when mother sounds the alert. (top sketch).

Another father, in an effort to provide sleeping space for his young daughter's overnight guests, fashioned a plywood trundle bed to slide under his youngster's four-poster bed. It is a simple box, big enough to encase a single foam rubber mattress, mounted on casters.

At lower left are wooden crates, mounted on casters, to store logs for the fireplace and to house barbecue equipment and a hibachi grille. Such rolling crates also make good toy boxes.

Heavy plants need moving around from patio or terrace back to hallway or living room and what's more help than a planter, or planter platform, on casters?

One homemaker bought a series of unfinished Parsons ta-



Sketches by Ann Matthews

Provide household mobility with casters on everything from tables to planters

bles in various sizes, mounted them on casters, lacquered them white, and now uses them for a variety of purposes — serving tea as shown here (middle left), to hold plants in front of a window, as a behind-the-sofa table which must also sometimes double for supper buffets.

The point to remember is that casters can add as much as two inches to the height of a piece. The helpful hardware man can help you figure out instructions on the package and advise on the best type of caster for the weight it must sustain, and the type of floor on which it will be used.

## The ultimate in hors d'oeuvres

## A fancy spread for the holiday table

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Pâté has been described as the ultimate in hors d'oeuvres, a luxurious cold meat loaf, or a fancy liver spread. Whatever the definition, pâté should be part of the holiday scene. It's special — like the season.

Pâté is often made with a combination of ground meats and pork fat; it can also be made with brainschwager, or liver sausage, which is already ground and blended with herbs and spices. It is a tasty time-saver for preparing pâté and its economical, too.

Perhaps your choice is toast cup tarts filled with a quick combination of liver sausage, sour cream, and seasonings.

For a more decorative presentation, a pâté can be molded with beef consommé, olives, and hard-cooked eggs. It's firm yet spreadable.

If you're adventurous, take the time to prepare the most elegant of all — pâté en croûte. A layered filling of ground meats, cooked chicken strips and herbs is wrapped in a flaky crescent roll dough before baking. The baked

pâté is chilled overnight before slicing. This version is best served on plates.

**Pâté en croûte**  
1 tablespoon (1 envelope) unflavored gelatin  
1 can (10½ ounces) beef consommé  
1 hard-cooked egg, shelled and sliced  
6 pickled stuffed olives, sliced  
¼ pound (8 ounces) liver sausage  
2 tablespoons finely chopped green onion  
1 teaspoon fresh lemon juice  
¼ teaspoon ground lemon rind  
Dash liquid red pepper seasoning

Soften gelatin in ½ cup of the consommé in a small saucepan. Heat and stir over medium heat until gelatin is dissolved; add remaining consommé. Pour into a measuring cup. Pour ¼ cup consommé mixture into 2-cup mold which has been placed in a bowl of ice and water. Swirl gently until thin coat of set gelatin builds up inside mold.

Arrange center egg slices and 8 to 10 of the olive slices on bottom and part way up sides. Spoon ¼ cup consommé mixture over bottom.

tion. Chill in ice water while preparing pâté mixture.

Heat liver sausage with a fork; stir in green onion. Chop remaining egg and olive slices; add to liverwurst along with lemon juice and rind and liquid red pepper seasoning. Stir in remaining consommé mixture. Carefully spoon over partially set mixture in mold.

Chill several hours until firm. Unmold on serving plate. Serve with crackers. Makes 8 servings.

**Liver Pâté Tart:**  
9 thin slices sandwich bread, crusts removed  
¼ pound (8 ounces) liver sausage  
2 tablespoons dairy sour cream  
2 teaspoons instant minced onion  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon Dijon-style mustard  
¼ teaspoon thyme

Cut bread slices into quarters; press each square into a buttered miniature baking cup, about 1½ inches in diameter. Bake in preheated 400 degrees F. oven 8 to 10 minutes until lightly browned. Cool. Mash liver sausage, add remaining ingredients, stirring until blended. Spoon about 1 teaspoon braunschweiger mixture into each tart. Refrigerate until serving time. Garnish with chopped parsley or paprika. Makes 36.



Three festive spreads for company

France spurs businessmen  
to pursue foreign trade

With several decades of European business sporting behind him, Philip Whitcomb looks at how France is fighting its current economic malaise. Second in a two-part series.

By Philip W. Whitcomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

French Government economists see the reluctance of medium and small businesses to compete aggressively for foreign trade as a basic cause of France's shortfall in exports.

These firms are the cautious majority of the 15 million registered businesses in France. Most of them are family owned.

The government has been working hard to stimulate and aid these potential exporters. Efforts to set up export groups have been persistent and include the following advisory organizations:

• The French Center for Foreign Trade in Paris and its 14 provincial branches provide information and aid in establishing contacts everywhere abroad.

• The French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade, also a Paris-based government agency, with seven provincial branches provides protection for exporters.

• The French Banks for Foreign Trade, with provincial offices, arrange export financing.

• The government's Institute of Industrial Development (IDI) guides firms that are in difficulties though basically sound and if necessary buys shares in a firm to provide capital.

The latest in the series of government efforts, however, is taking a more psychological approach.

For example, the Nouvel Economiste's Man-

ager of the Year award didn't go to any of the thousands of French managers trained at Har-

vard, at Wharton, at the great HEC Ecole

Commerciale maintained by the Paris Cham-

ber of Jouy-en-Josas, or at the Harvard-inspired European school of management at Fontainebleau.

The award went to Laurent Boix Vives, a self-educated man who 21 years ago took over the management of a little struggling family-owned firm in a small town in southwest France. The company makes the Rossignol ski. This year 22 percent of all the skis bought in the world will have been Rossignols.

The new psychological approach also includes blunt statements of fact. This shift away from the gaulian axiom, "affirmations of greatness create greatness," may scatter some of the pink clouds that have been obscuring the public's view of the economic situation. The shift has been evident in precise economic warnings by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Two aspects of the current economic crisis may be noted as vital, one alarming, one reassuring.

• The alarming aspect is evident in the increasingly vindictive declarations of socialist, Communist, and far-Left leaders, who between them have been winning an average of 52 percent of the votes in by-elections. They say that social justice — a burning issue with French voters — and economic stability can never be achieved until the present capitalist structure is replaced or destroyed.

• The reassuring aspect is historical. The franc has been devalued more than 20 times since 1914 and, valued by the contemporary dollars of that year and of 1978, has shrunk to less than one-fiftieth of its 1914 value.

But the physical resources of France still excel those of any other European country. Its individual scientists and technicians are unsurpassed. Its workers are almost unanimously devoted to their work, and work well.

The official motto of the City of Paris may well be applied to all of France. Freely translated, it reads, "Rocks about a bit, but never sinks."

## Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.0000	1.6835	4.233	2005	4065	22730	4108
London	5940	1.0000	2514	1191	2415	116412	2440
Frankfurt	23624	32684	1.0000	4737	5803	66227	33705
Paris	43975	82955	21112	1.0000	24274	137885	20488
Amsterdam	24600	33947	10413	4932	1.0000	106790	14066
Brussels(c)	361925	643114	151220	72506	147123	1.0000	142679
Zurich	24343	40981	13084	4881	5805	66279	1.0000

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.038; Australian dollar: 0.690; Danish krone: 1.732; Italian lire: 201.168; Japanese yen: 0.003404; New Zealand dollar: 0.490; South African rand: 1.1800.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

## What a mayor

high-technology corporation  
learned from a small  
New England company  
of principals.

And this and other examples in our complimentary brochure, *A Company of Principals*. Just write on your company letterhead to: Hoagland, MacLachlan & Co., Inc., 8 Grove Street, Wellesley, MA 02181. Telephone (617) 237-5777 Telex 92-2556

HOAGLAND, MACLACHLAN &amp; CO., INC.

Industrial Marketing Consultants  
RESEARCH • PLANNING • FORECASTINGINTERNATIONAL  
HIGHLIGHTWater drive  
pays off

London

British environmentalists are very happy about one aspect of last summer's severe drought: water conservation campaign results. The campaign resulted in permanent conservation of certain water supplies. During the crisis, many industries installed re-cycling equipment so that un-mixed cooling water could be used over again. Use of this emergency measure has encouraged these plants to continue and even expand the re-cycling process. Water-agency officials in several areas report reduced industrial consumption of 15 percent or more.



By Gordon N. Converso, chief photographer

Brimming harvest bins line Argentina's Rio de la Plata

Why steaks aren't quite  
as thick in ArgentinaBy James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires  
Argentina's economic prospects would be looking better.

But the world price on most grains is down sharply just when Argentina is likely to have its biggest wheat crop ever.

The harvest under way is expected to yield 12 million tons. It could go to 14 million if conditions continue as favorable as they were in the first two weeks of the harvest.

When this crop was sown, the world market price for wheat was around \$140 a ton; now it is about \$95 owing to a worldwide glut in the grain.

For Argentina, this means less foreign earnings, a continuing high treasury deficit, and little tax relief in the year ahead, despite the strenuous efforts of Economy Minister José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz to bring some order out of the economic chaos he inherited last March. That was when the Argentine military seized power and removed President María Estela Martínez de Perón.

Dr. Martínez de Hoz has accomplished a great deal in the past eight months, bringing the economy back from near-collapse.

• A slowing of the inflation rate from a whopping 800 percent per year to one of about 150 percent. The 1977 rate may be held to 120 percent.

• A move out of recession, which in the first quarter of the year was a 3.6 percent decrease in gross domestic product, to a slight increase for the final quarter, as well as a cut in the federal budget deficit from 13 to 5 percent.

• A significant improvement in the foreign debt picture — from defaulting on loans in early 1978 to a situation now that Dr. Martínez de Hoz calls "perfectly in order."

All this should be good for Argentines. But the average worker, the man on the street, the small farmer, has yet to see the results in his own life. To slow the inflation rate, Dr. Martínez de Hoz adopted an austerity policy, including wage freezes that have been lifted only slightly on two occasions, in July and September, to permit slight pay boosts.

A third increase, likely to total something between 15 and 20 percent, is due in early January.

In a broad-ranging interview, Dr. Martínez de Hoz admitted that the crunch in his program hits the average wage earner, who has a difficult time recognizing the improving economic picture when his own pay envelope does not stretch so far as it used to. He becomes rather cynical, particularly as he hears about the tremendous grain harvest expected this year.

BUSINESS  
HIGHLIGHT

## Irish woo Merrill Lynch

Dublin

The Republic of Ireland hopes to attract the world's largest stockbroking firm, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith of New York to set up new headquarters here.

Merrill Lynch International has taken no decision yet on the possibility of going Irish. But this decision may be swayed by the Irish Government hint of extending tax exemption to cover service industries' export profits as well as those from manufacturing.

Merrill Lynch could bring 700 well-paid jobs to Ireland. As well, Ireland hopes the thundering herd could lead a rush of financial institutions and money into a country which loudly welcomes outside investment — and just as loudly disassociates itself from nationalization schemes currently driving money away from neighboring Britain.



## sports



The men were left out in the cold as Sports Illustrated chose Chris Evert (left) for its 1976 top athlete award and specially cited six other women. The others (left to right): top row — Dorothy Hamill, Rosi Mittermaier, Nadia Comaneci; bottom row — Judy Rankin, Sheila Young, Kornelia Ender

## Chris Evert win sends Bruce Jenner to the showers

By Ross Aikin  
Sports writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Just when a lot of people were expecting to see Olympic decathlon champion Bruce Jenner splashed across the cover of Sports Illustrated, the magazine's editors have thrown readers off-balance with an unexpected change-up. Jenner not only lost out in SI's athlete of the year sweepstakes, he didn't even make the final heat.

Instead, Chris Evert was made "Sportswoman of the Year" and six other outstanding women athletes were named honorable mention members of "Evert's court." They are Rosi Mittermaier, Sheila Young, Dorothy Hamill, Kornelia Ender, Nadia Comaneci, and Judy Rankin. There were several men candidates — Jenner, Tony Dorsett, Joe Morgan, Julius Erving, and Jack Nicklaus — but they essentially were passed over in the special year-end issue.

As to why the more traditional "Sportsman" award was shelved for at least another 12 months, Jane Gilchrist, SI's press information

director, said, "Our editors thought it was a great year for men, but a spectacular one for women."

"Actually Chris is our Athlete of the Year. We just don't call it that because the award is for more than just winning," Evert, fittingly enough, was also recognized for "the quality of her effort and the manner of her striving."

Gilchrist diplomatically explained that citing six women in addition to Evert did not necessarily mean that Jenner and his male compatriots finished lower in the pecking order. "We don't have first runners-up like they do in the Miss America contest," she stated.

Actually, it seems, Evert's selection would have had greater impact if the Jenners, Dorsetts, etc., had not been given such fleeting attention.

Such a strong case can be made for choosing Jenner, for example, that glossing over his gold medal performance at Montreal makes it appear he was written off along with all other male candidates. According to Gilchrist, though, that is not the case. She says Evert

was in head-to-head competition with "The World's Greatest Athlete," even if it doesn't look that way to some observers.

For the record, the editors of SI deemed Evert's domination of women's tennis over the last three years — her tenacity, consistency and grace under pressure — of greater athletic impact than . . .

• Bruce Jenner's record-setting Olympic decathlon triumph, in which he impersonated a bionic man by running the 100 meters in 10.94, high jumping 6 ft. 8 in., and pole vaulting 15-9 — not to mention solid efforts in seven other events.

• Joe Morgan's back-to-back selection as the most valuable player in baseball's National League. The epitome of the all-around player, Morgan has been the statistical superior of teammate Pete Rose, SI's 1975 "Sportsman."

• Tony Dorsett's ground-gaining odyssey with the top-ranked University of Pittsburgh football team. "T.D." not only became the first player to gain 6,000 yards in a career, he walked away with the coveted Heisman

Trophy and turned a dilapidated program around.

So these were the leading men Evert had to hurdle en route to Sports Illustrated's cover, her first solo on the front. Twice before she shared the spotlight with former beau Jimmy Connors.

Chris posed for the picture last month in London, donning a copy of the Victorian dress Maude Watson wore in winning Wimbledon in 1884. The mood is "you've come a long way, baby," which of course, is the rallying cry of a major women's tennis sponsor.

SI actually took its first big step toward "liberating" the publication when in 1972 Billie Jean King was named Sportswoman and UCLA basketball coach John Wooden Sportsman of this year. Such dual recognition, publisher Jack Meyers noted, was "not likely to be repeated." It hasn't been.

Auto racing champion Jackie Stewart earned the honor in 1973, Muhammad Ali in 1974, and Rose last year.

Through the years, a number of women might have been in contention if chauvinistic barriers had not stood in their way. Among the names which most readily come to mind are Wilma Rudolph, Mickey Wright, and Althea Gibson.

Rudolph was the long-striding sprinter who became the first American woman to win three Olympic track and field gold medals at Rome in 1960. Wright, who is credited with ushering in a new era in women's golf, led the LPGA tour five consecutive years. Gibson, the first black to achieve prominence on the tennis court, swept the Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles in 1957.

With more and more women seriously competing in athletics, and greater press recognition extended to those who do, 1976 saw a strong contingent of females glitter on the international sports scene.

Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany came within 11 seconds of becoming the first woman ever to win all three Olympic Alpine skiing events.

Sheila Young, a world-class cyclist and speed skater, became the first American to win three medals at the winter Olympics, copying a gold in the 500 meters, a silver in the 1,000, and a bronze in the 1,500. She also upset the defending champion in gaining her second world sprint (cycling) title.

Dorothy Hamill emerged as the queen of figure skating, winning the Olympic gold medal and then signing a \$2 million contract with Ice Capades.

Judy Rankin pocketed more than \$100,000 on the women's golf tour, thus becoming the first player to break that milestone.

Nadia Comaneci — well, does anyone with a TV set not know who she is? Not only did she score the first 10 in Olympic history, she added five more perfect marks before the gymnastics competition concluded at the Montreal Games.

## Australia: more there than kangaroos and koalas

By Leavitt F. Morris  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia  
Australia, the land of kangaroos and lovable looking, teddy-bear-like koalas, is increasingly becoming a popular travel destination for those who want to leave the Northern Hemisphere winter. That's especially so for people on cruise vacations: Each year, it seems, more cruise ships are sailing to South Pacific ports, with Sydney as a destination.

Latest ship to announce stops in Australia is Russia's M/S Mikhail Lermontov, which is offering two sailings soon, one from Panama in January, 1977, and one from the U.S. West Coast in spring. (Passengers wishing to take the first cruise must make their own arrangements to fly to Panama.)

The 10- to 37-day cruises (duration of journey depends upon port of embarkation) will call at such exotic places as Acapulco, Tahiti, Rarotonga, and Auckland en route to Sydney.

The Panama trip leaves on January 15, arriving at Sydney February 5. The second sailing leaves from Vancouver, February 26; Seattle, February 27; San Francisco, March 3; and Los Angeles, March 6, with arrival in Sydney on April 4.

Rates for these Russian-sponsored South Pacific cruises are in the bargain category — minimums are: from Panama \$585; \$1,080 from San Francisco/Los Angeles; or \$1,145 from Vancouver/Seattle.

Cruise passengers arriving at Sydney will find the Circular Quay or Sydney Bay the ideal place to sample the life of this city of three million people. Especially, there will be time to visit Bennelong point, a 5½ acre peninsula



Ayers Rock — you can't miss it

where stands one of the most famous structures of the modern world, the Sydney Opera House.

Considered the country's most outstanding cultural monument, its white mosaic-tiled roofs cover a complex of four performing halls, including a concert hall with a 2,700 seating capacity as well as exhibition, reception, and recording halls.

There are daily guided tours costing A \$1.50 for adults, which take in Sydney's major attractions, including the impressive span of the Sydney Harbor Bridge.

For those with the time and a spirit of adventure I recommend a trip to Alice Springs in the "outback country" and then on to Ayers Rock, the largest monolith in the world. I made this trip a number of years ago and still

remember it as one of the highlights of my world travels.

Australia's outback, with its huge cattle stations of a couple of million acres, makes the King Ranch in Texas, one Aussie told me, look like a pocket handkerchief.

Alice Springs, in the center of this area is a frontier town, reminding me of some of the cattle towns in North Dakota and Montana. It has some modern accommodations and a municipal swimming pool. One of the town's proudest attractions, though, is a war memorial on a height of land with sweeping views of the "bush."

From Alice Springs you can get to Ayers Rock either by small plane or bus; it's a distance of about 250 miles.

When I first spotted Ayers Rock from the air some 20 miles away, it looked like a huge sleeping elephant. But as I approached it, the Rock rose ominously in front of the plane to a height of 1,143 feet. In midday it takes on a dull bronze or rust color. At sunrise, it is transformed into a mammoth gold nugget.

Ayers Rock is about a seven-mile trip around the base, and it can be climbed along the slope on the western face. Many tourists do this each year but I prefer to look at its flat surface from the comfortable seat of the little Beechcraft which circles over the top.

Visitors interested in this trip must be prepared to pay a substantial amount for the flight to Alice Springs and Ayers Rock from any of Australia's major cities. However, if you're bent on doing something different and seeing an area visited by relatively few tourists you will probably consider the money well spent.

Travel documents needed to visit Australia are a valid passport and visa, required for nationals of most countries who plan to stay longer than three days. Currency is the Australian dollar (A\$1 = US\$0.95).

## Bermuda's 'Confederate' mansion

By Arthur R. Pastore Jr.  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

St. George's, Bermuda  
On a tree-shaded, quiet corner of Old St. George's Town, Bermuda's 367-year-old ancestral capital, stands a 1700s mansion where the Stars and Bars flag of the Confederate States of America flutters proudly in the breeze.

This is the old Globe Hotel, today a museum open daily except Sunday; 50 cents admission operated by the Bermuda National Trust. U.S. Civil War buffs will enjoy the many historical exhibits which fill this Bermuda landmark.

Supply agent

A look at U.S. history will explain the presence of the Confederate flag on this sunny Bermuda street.

During 1861-65, Maj. Norman Walker of the Confederate States of America occupied this

house. Major Walker posed as a commercial agent, but in reality he was an important figure in the England-Bermuda Confederate States military supply line, in which South-owners traded their cotton for British arms and munitions. Several million dollars worth of war material was shipped from Bermuda marked "hardware" after Major Walker offered high bonuses to clipper-ship captains willing to risk a Union blockade of Southern ports to get the equipment to Gen. Robert E. Lee's troops.

Major Walker and his wife entertained in high style in Bermuda during the American Civil War, playing host to many Southern sympathizers and spies, and their St. George home became the headquarters of political and espionage activities.

## Historical exhibits

Today, the Walker house is like a Civil War history book come to life. Here can be found interesting historical exhibits and documents that tell about the ships that sailed between England, Bermuda, and the South during that era, including square-riggers C.S.S. Florida, Manassas, Alabama, Shenandoah, Georgia, and Tallahassee. Other memorabilia include entries out of the diaries of Major Walker and the ships' bills of lading. There also is an antique hand-press, made in England, which Major Walker used to emboss documents and official papers with the Great Seal of the Confederacy.

Upstairs in the Walker house is a mahogany four-poster bed, with the Stars and Bars flag still draped over its canopy top. Here Mrs. Walker gave birth to a son in 1862 — a son born under the colors of the Confederacy.

**The Alrae**  
37 E. 64th ST.  
NEW YORK CITY  
(212) 484-0200  
Around the Corner from  
The United Nations Secretariat Building  
Specializing in New York's fashionable  
clothing. Men's, women's, children's.  
All rooms newly  
decorated with varying colors. Air  
conditioning. Hotel with exceptional  
service. Open 24 hours.

**BUDGET RATES  
IN NEW YORK CITY  
LUXURY AREA**  
• CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOM NEARBY  
• REDUCED RATE PARKING ADJACENT  
• COMPLETELY EQUIPPED KITCHENETTES  
• RCA COLOR TV IN EVERY ROOM  
• 100% AIR CONDITIONED  
NEW YORK MAGAZINE says, "THE GORHAM  
is a one of a kind hotel . . . Recommended by  
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,  
MOBILE TRAVEL GUIDE and T.W.A.'s "GUIDE  
TO NEW YORK."

**HOTEL GORHAM**  
136 West 55th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10019  
(212) 245-1800

## Soviet skaters hardly get a chance to warm their feet

By Veronika A. Ragatz  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Figure skating is a way of life for the World and Olympic Pairs Champions Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev.

When not training or competing, the Soviet skaters perform in exhibitions which leave audiences shouting for more.

The couple recently had five guest performances in Ottawa at Skate-Canada, an international invitational competition which drew skaters from 11 countries. Rodnina and Zaitsev spoke with reporters one evening in an unusually relaxed and light-hearted mood.

Irina has won eight World titles and two Olympic gold medals during some 20 years of skating. She started on new moves and programs, and four hours a day in the winter. They choose their music and do choreography together with their accomplished coach, Tatiana Tarasova.

Off the ice, Irina and Sasha enjoy reading, listening to music, going to the theater, and visiting friends.

When they travel, Irina likes to go shopping, but says she has trouble finding clothes because she is so small (4 ft. 11 in. and 103 lbs.). During our interview, however, she was attractively dressed in dark brown velvet pants and an orange-colored fur jacket.

Sasha enjoys movies and says his favorite male star is Sean Connery, who is famous for his James Bond roles.

Rodnina and Zaitsev have both graduated from a physical culture institute in Moscow, yet they are continuing their studies on the graduate level, he in the psychology of sport and she in history.

held at the Broadmoor resort in Colorado Springs.

"Together, the couple has won four Worlds and an Olympic gold medal. In spite of such an impressive record, they have no immediate plans to retire. "We'll skate until we're exhausted," Irina said with a laugh.

Sasha, as her husband is called, began skating at the age of seven in Leningrad. Now 25, he has skated singles and pairs, and has dabbled in ice hockey "for fun."

The couple skates about six hours a day in summer, working on new moves and programs, and four hours a day in the winter. They choose their music and do choreography together with their accomplished coach, Tatiana Tarasova.

Off the ice, Irina and Sasha enjoy reading, listening to music, going to the theater, and visiting friends.

When they travel, Irina likes to go shopping, but says she has trouble finding clothes because she is so small (4 ft. 11 in. and 103 lbs.). During our interview, however, she was attractively dressed in dark brown velvet pants and an orange-colored fur jacket.

Sasha enjoys movies and says his favorite male star is Sean Connery, who is famous for his James Bond roles.

Rodnina and Zaitsev have both graduated from a physical culture institute in Moscow, yet they are continuing their studies on the graduate level, he in the psychology of sport and she in history.

When questioned as to what kind of history, she said, "history of skating, of course."

Asked if they ever get bored skating, Irina, who did most of the talking during the conversation emphatically said no. Her career has been long, but "quite varied." She has skated singles and pairs, had two partners and two different coaches. "There is always something new," she explained. "I enjoy it very much."

One thing Irina would like to do is gain more "self-control." Despite years of competition, she says she still feels nervous before skating.

Rodnina and Zaitsev consider the other Russian pairs and the East Germans to be their strongest competitive challengers, although they also rank the U.S. Pairs Champions Tatiana Tarasova and Randy Gardner as "very good."

"They expect the latter to place in the top three this year in International competition."

Although many feel Rodnina and Zaitsev's recent competition programs have been lackluster, their exhibition programs seem to be well-received. The couple enjoys skating before audiences at exhibitions and presents near-flawless performances.

Their movements are crisp and precise. No matter how difficult or daring, they are performed with assurance and style.

For exhibitions Irina and her husband usually skate to Russian folk music such as "Russia I Love You" and "Kalinka."

What would Irina and Sasha like to do when they eventually stop competing? That remains to be seen, but whatever it is will definitely relate to skating.

## Southern lobster: a St. Martin delicacy

By Peter Tonge  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Phillipsburg, St. Martin  
Around seven each morning early risers here stroll along the town's mile-long stretch of golden sand toward Phillipsburg Pier. That's when the little fishing boats return with the night's harvest.

On this island the catch is principally red snapper, kingfish, jack, albacore, and sometimes lobster. Traps and line are used to take the fish for the ragged, reef-strewn sea bed makes trawling an impossibility.

Across the shimmering waters where neighboring Saba rises up out of the sea like a giant jade ornament, other small vessels put in to the often surf-rough Fort Bay with their catch of moon and butterflyfish, oldwives, silks, angel, doctor fish, and grouper.

And at the third in this chain of sister islands — St. Eustatius or Statia as it is often called — the principal catch is the much-prized lobster. This harvest of the sea is brought in by skin divers.

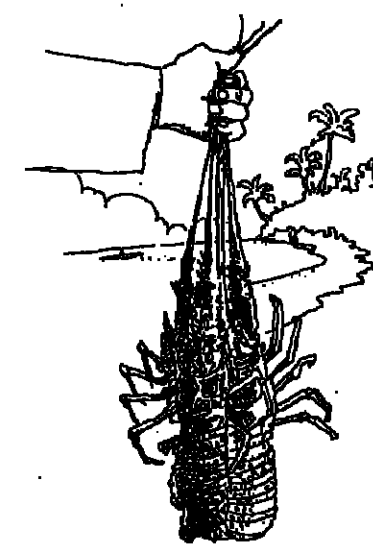
All the islands yield lobster but the waters around history-rich Statia do so more abundantly than most.

Until the tourist boom hit the area, St. Martin particularly, fishermen here frequently considered lobsters a nuisance in their traps and would toss many overboard. After all, a man can eat only so much lobster, they would say.

Now it's different. Every lobster has a ready market.

The West Indies lobster, like that found off Florida and the east coasts of Australia and South Africa, is a warm water species similar to the New England lobster but lacking the mighty claws of its Yankee cousin.

Some say the New England lobster is marginally sweeter (I would need them side by side on a plate to tell the difference), but all agree the tropical relative is a delicacy too.



Lobsters hot from the pot

I have eaten lobster on several occasions on this visit to St. Martin (the price is too good to resist, and the best tasting of them all was a plain boiled specimen eaten with butter sauce at Le Grenouille (The Frog), a French restaurant on Front Street, or Voorstraat as the Dutch signs say. It weighed one pound. The cost: \$2.

Le Grenouille is one of several restaurants the St. Martin tourist bureau recommends to vacationers. The others are Mullet Bay Beach Hotel Restaurant, The Frigate, at Mullet Bay, Concord Hotel Restaurant, Restaurant Caravanserai, Little Bay Restaurant, Great Bay Hotel, L'Escargot, The Mini Club, The West Indian Tavern, Bilboquet Restaurant, Mary's Boon Restaurant, Hotel Seaview Restaurant, The Boucanier, La Calanque, The Mandarin, St. Maarten Restaurant, and St. Tropez Hotel.







# French/German

## Les membres de la Société Audubon recommandent une vigilance écologique soutenue

par George Moneyhun  
Correspondant du  
Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bien avant que le mouvement écologique des Etats-Unis ne prenne son essor, la Société nationale Audubon défendait enclément les animaux sauvages de l'Amérique du Nord contre les abus de la civilisation.

Et maintenant que le mouvement de conservation semble généralement avoir perdu beaucoup de son élan ascendant, les leaders de la Société nationale Audubon recommandent à leurs 350 000 membres des Etats-Unis de ne pas relâcher leur surveillance.

M. Elvis J. Stahr, président du groupe d'écologistes américains le plus ancien et le plus important, appelle le progrès obtenu pour contrecarrer la destruction des animaux sauvages et des régions naturelles des Etats-Unis par les hommes et les machines depuis la marée noire de Santa Barbara en 1969, « une révolution de l'environnement » — une lutte engagée par des milliers de volontaires dont la seule récompense a été

de savoir qu'ils ont aidé à préserver leur héritage naturel.

M. Stahr admet que l'économie stagnante des Etats-Unis et quelque chose comme un « contre-coup » incité par les campagnes industrielles ont ralenti le taux de croissance du mouvement écologique. Toutefois, lors d'une récente interview, l'ancien président de l'Université de l'Indiana a souligné que les sondages d'opinion publique indiquent que la plupart des Américains sont encore concernés à propos du besoin de protéger l'environnement et en particulier les espèces d'animaux et d'oiseaux menacées d'extinction.

M. Stahr a noté qu'à présent la Société nationale Audubon a des filiales dans 375 villes des Etats-Unis, comparativement à moins de 100 il y a dix ans et que le nombre de ses membres a plus que sextuplé.

La campagne menée à grands renforts de publicité l'apogée depuis 1969 — et l'admission générale du public qu'il était nécessaire de faire de nouveaux efforts pour conserver les ressources naturelles — ont pris naissance dans les

toutes peu bruyantes de la Société Audubon sur la côte est et le Sierra club dans l'ouest aux alentours du début du siècle.

Avec plusieurs victoires significatives à leur actif au cours de ces dernières années, les volontaires d'Audubon affirment que le besoin d'avoir une société consacrée à la conservation de l'énergie et des autres ressources naturelles est même plus grand aujourd'hui.

Sur les quelque 700 espèces d'oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord, 22 restent sur la liste des espèces menacées d'extinction. Il y a 20 espèces de mammifères menacées d'extinction sur la liste, et la plupart des efforts de la Société Audubon a pour but leur préservation.

La Société Audubon est le seul groupe de conservation qui entretienne une série « d'îlots de vie » servant de sanctuaires pour les animaux sauvages à travers les Etats-Unis. Depuis 1970 un million de dollars par an a été dépensé pour faire fonctionner, entretenir et protéger les « sanctuaires », dit M. Stahr, 21 refuges ont été soit ajoutés, soit agrandis pendant cette période.

Les volontaires d'Audubon sont aussi

très engagés dans des efforts pour sauver la grue et l'aigle d'Amérique ainsi que l'énorme condor de Californie. Des efforts faits dans le passé ont aidé à préserver des échantillons tels que l'aigrette et les hérons.

La Société Audubon est aussi en première ligne dans la lutte entreprise pour faire cesser l'empoisonnement des coyotes et d'autres animaux sur les terres publiques, et concentre ses efforts de préservation sur le loup et l'alligator en danger.

« La plupart des gens de l'Est n'en sont pas conscients », dit M. Stahr, mais une grande quantité de nos terres de l'Ouest sont surexploitées. » Notant qu'un tiers de la terre dans les Etats-Unis — surtout dans l'Ouest — appartient au gouvernement des U.S.A., les membres des sociétés de conservation se plaignent du fait que les politiciens locaux permettent trop souvent que les pâturages soient loués à bas prix à des producteurs de laine, tandis que les mineurs de surface ravagent de grandes étendues de terres non cultivées avec peu ou pas de souci pour l'environnement.

## Ornithologues drängen auf beständige ökologische Wachsamkeit

Von George Moneyhun  
Korrespondent des  
Christian Science Monitors

New York

Lange bevor die ökologische Bewegung in den USA richtig in Gang kam, arbeitete die National Audubon Society im stillen daran, das Tierreich Nordamerikas vor der übergreifenden Zivilisation zu schützen.

Und jetzt, wo die Bewegung des Umweltschutzes anscheinend im allgemeinen viel von ihrer Schwungkraft verloren hat, drängt die Führung der Audubon-Gesellschaft ihre 350 000 Mitglieder überall in den Vereinigten Staaten, weiterhin wachsam zu sein.

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, Vorsitzender des größten und ältesten Umweltschutzverbandes Amerikas, bezeichnet den Fortschritt, der seit der Verschmutzung der Santa-Barbara-Küste durch Öl im Jahr 1969 erzielt wurde, indem der Zerstörung des amerikanischen Tierreichs und der Naturgebiete durch Menschen und Maschinen Einhalt geboten wurde, « eine Revolution im Interesse des Umweltschutzes »; Tausende von Freiwilligen nahmen daran teil, und ihre einzige Belohnung liegt in dem Be-

wußtsein, daß sie dazu beigetragen haben, das ihnen anvertraute Erbe zu bewahren.

Dr. Stahr erklärt, daß die Flaute in der amerikanischen Wirtschaft und ein leichter « Umschwung », der durch Kampagnen seitens der Industrie bewirkt wurde, sich auf das Wachstum der ökologischen Bewegung nachteilig ausgewirkt haben. In einem kürzlich erfolgten Interview betonte jedoch der ehemalige Präsident der Universität von Indiana, daß es, wie öffentliche Meinungsumfragen ergaben, den meisten Amerikanern noch immer sehr daran gelegen sei, die Umwelt, vor allem aber gefährdete Vögel und andere Tierarten, zu schützen.

Dr. Stahr wies darauf hin, daß die Audubon-Gesellschaft heute in 375 amerikanischen Städten Zweige hat, während sie vor zehn Jahren weniger als 100 hatte, und die Zahl der Mitglieder ist inzwischen um das Sechsfache gestiegen.

Die 1969 eingeleitete Kampagne, die Schlagzeilen macht — sowie das allgemeine öffentliche Zugeständnis, daß neue Bemühungen erforderlich sind, um die Naturschätze zu erhalten —, hat ihre

Wurzeln in den stillen Kämpfen der Audubon-Gesellschaft an der Ostküste und des Sierra-Klubs im Westen um die Jahrhundertwende.

Nach verschiedenen bedeutenden Siegen in neuerer Zeit weisen die Audubon-Freiwilligen nachdrücklich darauf hin, daß das Bedürfnis nach einer Gesellschaft, die es sich zum Ziel setzt, Energie und andere Naturschätze zu erhalten, heute größer ist als je.

Von den etwa 710 Vogelarten in Nordamerika sind noch immer 22 vom Aussterben bedroht, und 20 Arten von Säugetieren sind gefährdet. Die Bemühungen der Audubon-Gesellschaft bestehen zum großen Teil darin, sie zu retten.

Die Audubon-Gesellschaft ist der einzige Umweltschutzverband, der eine Reihe von « Inseln des Lebens » (Naturschutzgebiete) in verschiedenen Teilen der USA unterhält. Seit 1970, sagt Dr. Stahr, wurde eine Million Dollar im Jahr darauf verwendet, die Naturschutzgebiete zu unterhalten und zu schützen. Seit der Zeit sind 21 solcher Naturschutzgebiete neu hinzugekommen oder erweitert worden.

Freiwillige der Audubon-Gesellschaft

bemühen sich auch sehr darum, den nordamerikanischen Kranich, den Weißköpfigen Seeadler und den Kalifornischen Kondor zu retten. Frühere Anstrengungen haben dazu beigetragen, Vögel mit Federbüschen wie den Silberreier und den Reiher zu erhalten.

Die Audubon-Gesellschaft unterstützt auch aktiv Projekte, die das Vergiften von Prairiewölfen und anderen Lebewesen auf staatseigenem Land unterbinden wollen, und konzentriert nun ihre Bemühungen darauf, den gefährdeten Wolf und den Alligator zu schützen.

« Viele Menschen im Osten sind sich nicht bewußt, daß ein großer Teil unseres westlichen Landes ausgebeutet wird », sagt Dr. Stahr. Er weist darauf hin, daß ein Drittel des Landes in den USA — das meiste liegt im Westen — dem amerikanischen Staat gehört, und er beklagt die Tatsache, daß die lokalen Politiker es zu oft erlauben, daß das Land als Weide zu niedrigen Preisen, während Farmer und Bergarbeiter im Tagebau große Strecken offenen Landes mit wenig oder überhaupt keiner Rücksicht auf die Umwelt verwüsten.

## Audubonists urge steady ecology vigil

By George Moneyhun  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Long before the U.S. ecology movement took wings, the National Audubon Society was quietly defending North America's wildlife from encroaching civilization.

And now that the conservation movement generally appears to have lost much of its upward momentum, the Audubon Society's national leaders are urging their 350,000 members across the United States not to let their guard down.

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, president of America's biggest and oldest environmental group, calls the progress made in slowing the destruction of U.S. wildlife and natural areas by man and machines since the Santa Barbara oil spill in 1969 "an environmental revolution" — waged by thousands of citizen volunteers whose only

reward has been the knowledge that they helped preserve their natural heritage.

Dr. Stahr concedes that the stagnant U.S. economy and something of a "backlash" prompted by industry campaigns have slowed the growth rate of the ecology movement. However, in a recent interview, the former president of Indiana University stressed that public opinion polls indicate most Americans are still concerned about the need to protect the environment and particularly endangered species of animals and birds.

Dr. Stahr noted that today National Audubon has chapters in 375 U.S. communities, compared with fewer than 100 ten years ago, and its membership is more than six times what it was then.

The headline-grabbing campaign since 1969 — and the general public acknowledgment of the need for new efforts to conserve natural resources — had their roots in the low-keyed but

quiet efforts of the Audubon Society on the East Coast and the Sierra Club in the West around the turn of the century.

With several significant victories under their belts in recent years, Audubon volunteers insist that the need for a society dedicated to conserving energy and other natural resources is even greater today.

Of the some 710 species of birds in North America, 22 remain on the endangered list. There are 20 species of endangered mammals on the list, and much of the Audubon Society's efforts are aimed at preserving them.

The Audubon Society is the only conservation group that maintains a series of "islands of life" sanctuaries for wildlife across the U.S. Since 1970, says Dr. Stahr, \$1 million a year has gone to operate, maintain, and protect the sanctuaries; 21 of the refuges have been added or expanded during that period.

Audubon volunteers are also heavily involved in efforts to save the whooping crane, the bald eagle, and the huge California condor. Past efforts helped preserve plumed birds such as egrets and herons.

The Audubon Society is also in the forefront of projects to stop the poisoning of coyotes and other creatures on public lands, and is focusing preservation efforts on the endangered wolf and alligator.

"Most people in the East are not aware of it," says Dr. Stahr, "but a great deal of our Western land is being overexploited." Noting that one-third of the land in the U.S. — most in the West — is owned by the U.S. Government, the conservationist complains that local politicians too often allow grazing land to be leased to wool growers at a cheap price, while farmers and stripminers ravage great stretches of open land with little or no concern for the environment.

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## La saison de paix et de joie

Quelle est la signification de Noël dans un monde qui semble troublé par la discordance ? Sûrement, il représente plus qu'une période de l'année pendant laquelle les différends sont écartés et l'espérance des bénédictions divines de l'harmonie universelle peuvent effectivement devenir des réalités auxquelles tous peuvent prendre part est renouvelée. Vue comme un événement inscrit au calendrier, cette saison prend fin. Alors, pour certains, la saison peut de nouveau être distraite par les différends apparents qui divisent peuples et nations.

La base de l'harmonie permanente peut être acquise quand nous sommes capables de discerner que la vraie période de concorde spirituelle n'est pas confinée à certains jours de l'année en particulier. C'est plutôt une communication sans fin de la part d'un Père aimant à Ses enfants — un acte spirituel dont on peut jouir et que l'on peut partager chaque jour, pas seulement à une période indéfinie dans l'avenir.

Le prophète Esaïe vit les présentes possibilités du message que le Christ, l'idée immortelle de Dieu, communiqua à l'humanité. Il dit : « Qu'ils sont beaux sur les montagnes, les pieds de celui qui apporte de bonnes nouvelles, qui publie la paix ! De celui qui apporte de bonnes nouvelles, qui publie la salut ! De celui qui dit : « Mon Dieu règne ! » Son cantique de gloire continue : « Ecoutez ensemble en ces jours, ruines de Jérusalem ! Car l'Éternel console son peuple, il rachète Jérusalem. »

Christ Jésus exemplifia les paroles d'Esaïe. Sa mission en qualité de Messie était l'humanité afin de la libérer de la peur, de la souffrance et du péché. Il vint comment maîtriser toute croyance en la séparation du bien grâce à la communion de l'unité éternelle de l'homme avec Dieu, l'Esprit divin. Notre Maître vit la discordance sans égard aux barrières artificielles du temps ou de la nationalité. Tout en instruisant ses disciples à répandre la vérité réconfortante de la

bonté et du pouvoir de Dieu, il affirma que la prophétie d'Esaïe serait accomplie dans tous les âges.

La Science Chrétienne\* confirme aujourd'hui la nature éternelle des bénédictions divines de l'harmonie universelle. En accord avec la Bible, cette Science montre que la paix et la joie constituent l'héritage de l'homme parfait créé par Dieu. Ces bénédictions sont accordées par le seul Père-Mère, qui est non seulement aimant, mais le Principe divin, l'Amour même ; une telle paix et une telle joie peuvent être ressenties dans la mesure où notre véritable moi spirituel en tant que reflet de Dieu est reconnu. Parce que l'amour de l'Amour est établi sur le Principe, il répand les joyeuses nouvelles de guérison et de salut à tous les peuples de manière égale.

Ouvrons-nous nos cœurs afin d'accepter ce message de paix ? Dans l'affirmative, le Christ, le Sauveur incorporel, nous démontre que la discordance n'a pas de Principe, pas de fondement dans la réalité. C'est une illusion des sens matériels,

n'ayant aucun droit à un statut permanent. Cette vérité qui découvre et corrige les erreurs des sens est toujours disponible pour répondre aux besoins de l'humanité. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « L'avènement de Jésus de Nazareth marqua le premier siècle de l'ère chrétienne, mais le Christ est sans commencement d'années ni fin de jours. »

Il y a certainement lieu de se réjouir en apprenant que le déroulement du bien n'est pas contenu dans les limites du temps. Cependant, la gratitude pour l'abondance des richesses de Dieu est beaucoup plus que la satisfaction de se sentir à l'aise dans la matérialité. Il importe, au premier chef, qu'elle exprime la prise de conscience que l'homme, l'idée de l'Entendement divin, ne peut être séparé de sa source ni touché par aucune des prétentions d'un monde que l'on dit antagoniste. La reconnaissance de ce fait de l'être scientifique nous permet de voir le pouvoir de l'Amour divin dans l'existence individuelle. C'est là le seul pouvoir qui

puisse véritablement dissoudre les discordances sociales, politiques et ethniques et révéler le sens éternel de la paix spirituelle que les hommes et les femmes ont recherché à travers l'histoire.

La vision de Michée prévoit qu'« une nation ne tirera plus l'épée contre une autre, et l'on n'apprendra plus la guerre. » La guérison des nations ne requiert pas de temps, mais une croissance en compréhension spirituelle. Le Principe divin d'un christianisme d'ordre pratique stimule le progrès vers ce but, unissant toutes les périodes dans le plan de joie et de paix de l'Amour.

\*Esaïe 52:7, 9; \*Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 333; \*Michée 4:3.

\*Christian Science prononce « kristen » sans accent

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe dans le texte original en anglais. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## Die Zeit des Friedens und der Freude

Welche Bedeutung hat Weihnachten in einer Welt, die von Zwietracht geplagt zu sein scheint? Es stellt sicherlich mehr dar als eine Zeit des Jahres, wo Uneinigkeiten beiseite gelegt werden und die Hoffnung erneuert wird, daß die verheißenen Segnungen, Frieden und Freude, tatsächlich für alle zur Wirklichkeit werden können. Wenn wir diese Zeit als ein im Kalender festgelegtes Ereignis betrachten, kommt sie zu einem Ende. Dann wird vielleicht das Denken mancher Menschen durch die offensichtlichen Uneinigkeiten, die zwischen Menschen und Völkern herrschen, wieder abgelenkt werden.

Wir können die Grundlage dauernder Harmonie erreichen, wenn uns klar wird, daß geistige Eintracht eigentlich nicht auf eine besondere Zeit im Jahr beschränkt ist. Sie ist vielmehr eine nie endende Gabe von einem liebevollen Vater an Seine Kinder — ein geistiges Geschenk, an dem wir uns jeden Tag, nicht nur zu einem unbestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft, freuen und andere teilhaben lassen können. Der Prophet Jesaja verstand die gegenwärtigen Möglichkeiten der Botschaft, die der Christus, Gottes unsterbliches Ideal, der Menschheit übermittelte. Er sagte: « Wie lieblich sind auf den Bergen die Füße der Friedensboten, die da Frieden verkünden, Gutes predigen, Heil verkünden, die da sagen zu Zion: Dein Gott ist König! » In seinem Freudengesang heißt es weiter: « Seid frohlich und rühmt miteinander, ihr Trümmer Jerusalems; denn der Herr hat sein Volk getröstet und Jerusalem erlöst. »

Jesajas Worte wurden von Christus Jesus veranschaulicht. In seiner Mission als der Messias wandte er sich an alle Menschen, um sie von Kummer, Schmerzen und Sünde zu befreien. Er zeigte, wie jede Annahme, daß wir vom Guten getrennt seien, durch das Verständnis von der ewigen Einheit des Menschen mit Gott, dem göttlichen Geist, ausgelöscht werden kann. Unser Meister heilte Disharmonie ohne Rücksicht auf die von den Menschen aufgerichteten Schranken von Zeit oder Nationalität. Dadurch, daß er seine Nachfolger anwies, die tröstende Wahrheit von Gottes Güte und Macht zu verbreiten, bestätigte er, daß Jesajas Prophezeiung zu allen Zeiten erfüllt werden würde.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft\* beweist heute, daß die göttlichen Segnungen allumfassender Harmonie ihrem Wesen nach unerschöpflich sind. In Übereinstimmung mit der Bibel zeigt diese Wissenschaft des Seins, daß Frieden und Freude das Erbe des vollkommenen, von Gott erschaffenen Menschen sind. Diese Segnungen werden von dem einen Vater-Mutter-Gott verliehen, der nicht nur liebevoll, sondern auch das göttliche Prinzip, Liebe, selbst ist; so daß Frieden und solche Freude können wir in dem Maße erleben, wie wir unser wahres, geistiges Selbst als die Widerspiegelung Gottes erkennen. Da die Liebe der Liebe auf Prinzip gegründet ist, strahlt sie die freudige Botschaft von Heilung und Erlösung an alle Menschen gleichermaßen aus.

Lassen wir diese Botschaft des Friedens in unsere Herzen einströmen? Wenn dem so ist, zeigt uns Christus, der unkörperliche Erlöser, daß Disharmonie kein Prin-

zip, keine Grundlage in der Wirklichkeit hat. Sie ist eine Illusion der materiellen Sinne, die keinen dauerhaften Status erlangen kann. Diese Wahrheit, die die Irrtümer des Sinnes aufdeckt und berichtigt, steht jederzeit zur Verfügung, um die Note der Menschheit zu beheben. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: « Die Ankunft Jesu von Nazareth bezeichnete das erste Jahrhundert der christlichen Zeitrechnung, der Christus aber ist ohne Anfang der Jahre und ohne Ende der Tage. »

Es ist wirklich ein Grund zur Freude, wenn wir lernen, daß die Entfaltung des Guten nicht von den Begrenzungen der Zeit eingeschränkt wird. Dankbarkeit für Gottes überfließendes Reichtum bedeutet jedoch viel mehr als Zufriedenheit mit einem Zustand materiellen Wohlbefindens. Und was am wichtigsten ist, sie sollte die Erkenntnis widerspiegeln, daß der Mensch, die Idee des göttlichen Gemüts, weder von seinem Ursprung getrennt noch von irgendeinem Anspruch einer sogenannten antagonistischen Welt berührt werden kann. Wenn wir diese Tatsache des wissenschaftlichen Seins erkennen, können wir die Macht der göttlichen Liebe im Leben des einzelnen wahrnehmen. Dies ist die einzige Macht, die wahrlich soziale, politische und ethnische Unstimmigkeiten zu besittigen und den zeitlosen Begriff geistigen Friedens zu offenbaren vermag, um den sich Männer und Frauen im Laufe der menschlichen Geschichte bemüht haben.

Die Vision des Propheten Micha sagt voraus: « Es wird kein Volk wider das andere das Schwert erheben, und sie werden nicht mehr lernen, Krieg zu führen. » Die Heilung der Völker benötigt nicht Zeit, sondern Wachstum im geistigen Verständnis. Das göttliche Prinzip des praktischen Christentums führt uns erfolgreich diesem Ziel entgegen, indem es alle Zeiten in dem von der göttlichen Liebe aufgestellten Plan von Freude und Frieden vereint.

Jesaja 52:7, 9; \*Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 333; \*Micha 4:3.

\*Christian Science spricht « kristen » ohne 's'

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



All eyes on the peacock  
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



## Beyond the surface image

I most enjoy going to a museum when I have no particular purpose or reason. Once inside I seem to generate my own private fog through which I perceive the art hazily, with a more intuitive than intellectual vision.

A few days ago I allowed myself the luxury of meandering in this manner through the European painting galleries of the Metropolitan Museum, pausing only when a painting penetrated the fog like a beacon. One of these was Bronzino's "Portrait of a Young Man," probably the Duke of Urbino who lived during the 16th century.

I remembered him well. When I was in my early 20s I lived with a roommate who was an ardent admirer of this particular young man and kept a picture of him, in museum postcard form, on her dresser mirror. I too was impressed by that handsome face and aristocratic carriage, and in those days he seemed a suitable model for Prince Charming.

Since then, I had, of course, noticed him on previous occasions in the museum, but not with the jolt of recognition I felt on this particular day. I looked at him closely and saw for the first time in that handsome face a haughtiness, a coldness, a touch of cruelty, and too great a stiffness, even inflexibility, in his bearing. I didn't like him any more. In my newly opened eyes he seemed concealed, cocksure, a male chauvinist for all seasons.

But he also seemed typical of youth, riding high on its crest and imagining this life will go on forever. His face now seemed to me vulnerable, unformed, almost uninhabited. Frances Cornford's lines about the poet Rupert Brooke drifted through my mind: "A young Apollo, golden-haired, stands dreaming on the verge of strife/magnificently unprepared for the long dreariness of life."

I gave him a wry smile and moved on. Several rooms and many paintings intervened between the young man and Courbet's "The Woman with the Mirror — La Belle Irlandaise," who caught my attention with her intelligent, beautiful, enigmatic face. I wanted to understand her and the secret of that moment which she reflected. I imagined it to have occurred during a sleepless night, a dark night of the soul.

On one level you can simply view the painting as a portrait of a beautiful woman admiring herself somewhat anxiously. The clear, white skin, the faint flush, the clear blue eyes — it is the face of a woman at the crossroads between youth and middle age. She holds a strand from her lavish mane of chestnut hair up to the light, and there is as much eloquence in that gesture as there is in the melancholy expression on her face.

In her reflection she sees the fragility and ephemerality of earthly beauty, and she personifies them for the viewer. Yet there is also character in her face, more than nostalgia for the past or apprehension of the future. The eyes are intent, looking not only at the face but searching for its meaning. She is trying to fathom her identity in that mirror, what is beneath the beauty, what will remain after the appearance is gone.

While contemplating her I found that Bronzino's young man kept preying on my mind, as if there were a connection between them. He epitomizes the budding arrogance of youth, the ripening wisdom of age. Despite the difference in sex, they reflect each other at different points in time. She is a premonition of his future; he is an evocation of her past.

Both portraits are really about vanity. Hers is the vanity of beauty, his is the vanity of power. They represent the classic male and female stereotypes, and they seem quite similar after all. Both are dealing in the



Picture courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York  
"Woman with a Mirror": Oil on canvas by Gustave Courbet (1819-1877)



"Portrait of a Young Man": Oil on wood by Bronzino (1503-1572)

same coin and, ultimately, cheating themselves. She understands this. He does not — yet — and maybe he never will.

Portraits like these are timeless. They both pull the viewer inside the mind of the subject

Diana Loecherer

## Sardines for anyone?

The other day a friend of mine was deploring the lowering of standards on the English domestic scene. She admitted it was difficult to keep up appearances, to maintain, in the present-day social field, the status quo, but she did think people had, of late, become unnecessarily sloppy in their habits, and that a definite pull should be taken before the nation forgot what even a table mat looked like. She seemed unaware that this criticism of her countrymen came oddly from her lips, seeing that these were in the process of closing round a sardine that had been pronged straight out of the tin into her mouth, and that she and I were sitting at the kitchen table, wearing corduroy trousers and bedroom slippers.

Of course I ribbed her about this, but as I did so I could not help reflecting on my childhood days when such a meal in such a venue would have been impossible. For in the kitchen there would have been a cook, Mrs. Brinkley, and because she was an artist she could never, or hardly ever, be disturbed. One was occasionally allowed in to make some supervised fudge, or to give a ritual stir to the Christmas pudding, but that was all. Until specifically invited into it the kitchen was out of bounds.

It all seems a very long time ago, and certainly of no consequence, but as I rudely stretched across my friend and helped myself to a chunk of cheese I could not help remembering, with a little nostalgic pang, the sheer prettiness of an old-fashioned dining room table laid for an old-fashioned dinner party. Everything gleamed: the glass, the silver, the white linen napkins folded into double cocked hats, standing like Prussian guardsmen the length of it.

When I was a child it took a great many people all day to get ready for a dinner party. No ordinary day this. The whole house hummed with sound, flowed with activity, and although not personally polishing the silver or putting the extra leaves in the dining room table or arranging the flowers or assembling the ingredients for *poulet à la Rochefoucauld*, we went and watched other people so employed (Mrs. Brinkley excepted). Undercurrents of excitement and anxiety ran up and down the stairs like little tidal bores, so that even the routine of the nursery became infected.

Looking back it seems an amazing waste of time and energy. Nevertheless one remembers these labours vividly because the fruits of them were, as I said before, so pretty. I am sure meals are much better now, ethically speaking, much more democratic, more realistic, even, perhaps, because of their comparative unimportance, more spiritual, but no one can say they are easier on the eye.

Viewed through the banisters on the nursery landing, that stream of silks and satins cascading down the stairs to the dining room, like a beautiful, laughing, multicoloured waterfall was a memorable sight, and I do not see why, for revolutionary reasons, I should try and forget it. I do not in the least want to go back to a seven course dinner, or even changing for dinner. I am very happy with a bowl of soup and some kipper paste on a piece of bread eaten in the company of hairy friends in jeans. All the same I am glad I am old enough to remember the colour, elegance, grace, of those wicked, worthless, unegalitarian days of my youth.

Virginia Graham

## Of never

Do not speak to me in "nevers".  
Never is something  
that I do not understand.  
My childhood nevers reached out to debar:  
embraced, as gospel, all the myths there are  
of unscalable peaks, impenetrable jungles,  
unnavigable rivers near and far  
and lifetime journeys to the nearest star.  
And over and over again, futility  
was in the telling, not the doing.

Do not speak of never.  
Time has its own way  
of transposing every never into soon.

And often we are shown  
that things that we may disown  
as being farthest from the mind  
turn out to be the nearest to the heart.

So never never  
speak of never to me —

E. B. de Vito

## Laughter — sudden glory

Looking round the fiction and drama shelves of my library the other day, I was struck by the fact that the scenes and characters that have made the deepest impression on me, and have lingered most persistently in my memory, are nearly always those that have depended on humor. This may of course be due to an innate frivolity in me; and I don't really know how others feel. But I suspect that my attitude is widely shared, and that when it comes to the impact of fiction, laughter is perhaps the longest bed of the emotions. "Laughter," wrote Robert, "is nothing else but sudden glory, and it is by imparting such glory that Prospero's wand evokes its more dazzling illusion."

"What fools these mortals be!" exclaims Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," but in fiction it is the foolish, or at least the comic, who seem particularly apt to transcend mortal limitations and live on indefinitely. So that in this same play it is not Puck nor Titania nor Oberon, nor those bearded, and, to confess frankly, rather boring deities, who remain after centuries most vividly alive in our recollection today — it is Bottom.

Indeed, if one considers the whole gallery of Shakespeare's portraits, one cannot help feeling that none has a greater hold upon our imagination and affection than Falstaff. Moreover, at least so far as I am concerned, the great tragic figures owe something of their appeal to their ability to raise a momentary smile. Cleopatra, hopping "forty paces through the public street," or exclaiming her tantrums amusingly with Antony, brought so much nearer to us by the laughter she generates. Compare her, for instance, with the humorless, egotistical Coriolanus, and for all his bitter sarcasm, calls up a picture of a genuine smile, and in country and forget it. I do not in the least want to go back to a seven course dinner, or even changing for dinner. I am very happy with a bowl of soup and some kipper paste on a piece of bread eaten in the company of hairy friends in jeans. All the same I am glad I am old enough to remember the colour, elegance, grace, of those wicked, worthless, unegalitarian days of my youth.

Even when he attacks social pretensions his method is still to raise a smile, though it be a lopsided one. In the result he has achieved no serious life-size figure, not even Copperfield nor Esther Summerson, his best drawn hero and heroine, who can rival the impact and the vitality of Mr. Micawber, Flora Finch, Mr. Crummles, Mr. Toots and all the rest of that wonderful pageant of comical humanity. It is true that Little Nell and Paul Dombey have roused much affection and drawn many tears in the past, but it is hardly so now. They have become a trifle tedious; it is the comic characters that have withstood the onslaught of time.

But with Scott the circumstances are different, for he was not ostensibly a comic writer. He was drawing a serious, if romantic world, in which verisimilitude was certainly a desired condition. He has succeeded brilliantly with serious figures, with Jeanie Deans, Clayhanger, Die Vernon and others, but they do not quite linger so obstinately with me as the company that ranges from Baile Nicol Jarvie to Domiale Sampson, and Dugald Dalgetty to James I.

Bergson in his book "Laughter" has laid it down that "the comic does not exist outside the pale of what is strictly human"; and therefore it would seem a reasonable deduction that the presence in fiction of the comic at once establishes the human. In fact it is arguable that the comic is the most humanizing of all the devices employed by the writer of fiction. No matter with what excellently conceived traits and idiosyncrasies borrowed from human nature he endows his character, he omits humor, or the comic, at his peril, if he would bring his Galatea to life, and equip her more efficiently in her struggle for existence.

At any rate, whether or not writers have entertained theories on these laughing matters, or have merely indulged a proclivity, there is certainly a very high proportion of humor in English literature.

"If I were a writer," interposed Anthea at this point, "it would be simply a matter of common sense."

"How do you mean?"  
"I mean that all fiction, since it takes you into another world, is a form of escapism, and I'd feel it was only common sense, if I were going to offer people an escape, to offer it into a better, brighter and more laughter-filled world."

Eric Forbes-Boyd

## The Monitor's religious article

## Season of peace and joy

What is the significance of Christmas in a world that seems troubled by discord? It surely represents more than a season of the year in which differences are set aside and hope is renewed that the promised blessings of peace and joy can actually become a reality that all may share. When viewed as a calendar event, this season comes to an end. Then, for some, thought may again be distracted by the apparent differences that divide people and nations.

The basis of lasting harmony can be gained when we are able to discern that the actual season of spiritual concord is not confined to a particular time of the year. Rather, it is a never-ending impartation from a loving Father to His children — a spiritual gift that can be enjoyed and shared each day, not just at some indefinite period in the future. The prophet Isaiah understood the present possibilities of the message that the Christ, God's immortal ideal, conveyed to humanity. He said, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" His hymn of gladness continues, "Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem: for the Lord hath comforted his people, he hath redeemed Jerusalem."

Isaiah's words were exemplified by Christ Jesus. His mission as the Messiah reached out to mankind to release them from sorrow, pain, and sin. He showed the way to overcome every belief of separation from good through the understanding of man's eternal unity with God, divine Spirit. Our Master healed discord without regard for the artificial barriers of time or nationality. In directing his followers to spread the comforting truth of God's goodness and power, he affirmed that Isaiah's prophecy would be fulfilled in all ages.

Christian Science today confirms the unceasing nature of the divine blessings of universal harmony. In accord with the Bible, this Science of being shows that peace and joy are the inheritance of the perfect man of God's creating. These blessings are bestowed by the one Father-Mother, who is not only loving, but is the divine Principle, Love, itself; such peace and joy can be experienced in the measure that one's true, spiritual selfhood as the reflection of God is recognized. Because the love of Love is established on Principle, it radiates the joyous news of healing and salvation equally to all peoples.

Are we opening our hearts to accept this message of peace? If so, Christ, the incarnate Saviour, demonstrates to us that discord has no Principle, no foundation in reality. It is an illusion of the material senses, having no authority for permanent status. This truth that uncovers and corrects the errors of sense is always available to meet the needs of mankind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The advent of Jesus of Nazareth marked the first century of the Christian era, but the Christ is without beginning of years or end of days."

It is certainly cause for rejoicing to learn that the unfolding of good is not constrained by limits of time. However, gratitude for the abundance of God's riches is much more than satisfaction with a state of material well-being. Most importantly, it should reflect the awareness that man, the idea of divine Mind, cannot be separated from his source nor touched by any of the claims of a so-called antagonistic world. The recognition of this fact of scientific being enables us to see the

power of divine Love in individual experience. This is the only power that can truly dissolve social, political, and ethnic discords and reveal the timeless sense of spiritual peace that men and women have sought throughout history.

Micah's vision foretells that "nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." The healing of the nations requires not time, but growth in spiritual understanding. The divine Principle of practical Christianity impels progress towards this goal, uniting all periods in Love's plan of joy and peace.

\*Isaiah 52:7, 8; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 333; †Micah 4:3.

## Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy; in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

A paperback copy can be yours by sending £1.35 with this coupon to:

Miss Frances C. Carlson  
Publisher's Agent  
4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,  
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. (P)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

My cheque for £1.35 enclosed as payment in full.



# OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

## 1977: a time for peace or a pause for war?

In one of his recent valedictories Henry Kissinger said about the Middle East: "My assessment... is that the objective conditions that make for peace in the Middle East are better than they have been in perhaps decades."

It is true that conditions today are remarkably favorable. The shock of the 1973 war produced a sobering realization in Israel that the status quo could not painlessly, perhaps not possibly, be preserved. It produced an equally sobering realization on the Arab side that Israel is still and almost certainly will remain strong enough to survive.

Israel's Arab neighbors, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, have unequivocally recognized the existence of Israel within its 1967 borders and stated their readiness to negotiate a guaranteed peace settlement with it. Israel has stated a readiness, within the context of such a settlement, to yield much, though not all, of its 1967 conquests.

Israel, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan have all announced their willingness to reconvene the Geneva conference at an early date to negotiate the general settlement. The United States and the Soviet Union have been advocating a similar course. The United Nations General Assembly has just called upon the Secretary-General to arrange for convening the conference next March.

Euphoria, an unaccustomed experience in the Middle East, is blooming like a rose. But does it have any roots? Will it dissolve overnight into the customary frustrations and recriminations? There are at least four serious obstacles, two of them obstacles to getting negotiations under way, and two to their subsequently proceeding very far.

First, what can reasonably be expected of the United States at this time? It is doubtful that the conference can actually be convened without the United States playing a politically difficult role in paving the way. Will the Carter administration, confronted by an array of domestic and foreign problems demanding immediate attention, be prepared in its early months to play such a role?

The second obstacle is Palestine Liberation Organization representation. The Arabs and Soviets insist the PLO must be represented from the outset. Israel and the United States insist that it cannot be represented unless it recognizes Israel's right to exist. Can this impasse be overcome, at least for a time, by PLO representatives being included in another Arab delegation?

A longer-term obstacle is whether the Arabs are psychologically ready, not only to recognize Israel and give it security guarantees, but to agree on concrete measures of "normalization" of their relations with Israel, without

which most Israelis will not believe real peace has been achieved.

Will the Arabs, while negotiations are in progress, be willing to relax their secondary economic boycotts and their harassment of Israel in UN bodies, which most Israelis and many Americans consider incompatible with a sincere desire for peace?

On the other hand, will Israel, in exchange for security guarantees and acceptable measures of normalization, be willing not only to negotiate withdrawal from almost all of the territories occupied in 1967 but also to accept some sort of Palestinian state on the West Bank?

These are old questions but no less tough to resolve today even in the present state of euphoria. Just possibly, however, the decisive factor might be the contemplation of unpleasant alternatives.

The year 1977 may prove to be, as Kissinger suggested, a unique and fleeting moment in Middle Eastern history. The principal Arab states concerned all have moderate leaders ready to do what Israel has so long sought — sit down at a table with it and negotiate a genuine peace. Israeli leaders may wish to run their electoral campaign this year on a platform of peace.

If this opportunity is lost or action delayed, such a favorable time is not likely to recur. If

"liberation" of occupied territories cannot be achieved by negotiation, it will certainly be sought again by war. The nature of war today is such that, even if Israel wins, it will suffer more terribly than ever before. War in the Middle East, moreover, always risks nuclear confrontation between the superpowers.

All four parties most concerned, therefore — Israel, its Arab neighbors, the U.S., and the U.S.S.R. — should perceive it to be in their vital interests to join in overcoming obstacles, in ironing out the necessary preliminaries quickly, and in launching the conference.

There is one essential caveat. Neither governments nor the general public should be under any illusion that the negotiations can quickly succeed or that, if they do not, they have inevitably failed.

The conference may have to continue for two or three years, with many interruptions, deadlocks, and moments of despair — in the overcoming of which the United States will have to play a decisive part. America's hope must be that, out of the very process of sitting around a common table month after month, year after year, there will slowly emerge a new spirit of accommodation and understanding, and that in the ambience of that spirit what now seems inconceivable will become possible.

©1976 Charles W. Yost

## Word pollution speaks for itself

Melvin Maddocks

Saving the English language has become sort of a cause, like saving the redwoods or saving the whooping crane. In the past couple of years a small army of reformers — novelists, English teachers, journalists, Edwin Newman — have thrown themselves into the breach against an enemy that has become popularly known as "word pollution."

The novelists have placed responsibility for the scourge on the journalists: those who run while they write for those who read while they run. The journalists have blamed the English teachers for the calamity ("Why can't Johnny read my newspaper?"). Everybody except Mr. Newman has pointed a finger at the nearest television tube.

The assumption has been that Word Pollution is a minor case of criminal negligence, like littering, and that a little schoolmarm scolding here and a bumper sticker there will make the culprits — whoever they are — face up to their shame and begin to speak and write like Samuel Johnson. This notion that language can be improved, rather like table manners, may itself be part of the problem.

"Language," said Emerson in one of his oracular moments, "is the archives of history." If Emerson is right, our language is a profound indicator of our lives, and the Elizabethans, for example, wrote great English precisely because they — or enough of them — were great people. In fact, it only indicates our superficiality to believe that if we speak and write clear-thinking, elegant,

and noble English, we will become clear-thinking, elegant, and noble people, instead of the other way around.

A new book — still another product of the current language obsession — would seem to support Emerson's metaphor. "I Hear America Talking: An Illustrated Treasury of American Words and Phrases" by Stuart Berg Flexner (Van Nostrand, \$18.95) documents the inextricable connection between the quality of one's history and the quality of one's language.

American-English, as even a scanning of Mr. Flexner's 605 pages makes evident, is pungent, informal, slangy — the language of a people with a lot of impatience and some humor trying to get things done. Economy, in language as in life, might seem to be the American passion. Mr. Flexner, an editor of the Random House Dictionary, estimates that there are 600,000 words in the English language. Americans, depending on their education, know 10,000 to 20,000 words but use only half that number. Indeed 50 words make up almost 80 percent of our speech; 70 words constitute about 50 percent of our writing vocabulary. Only 1,500 to 2,000 words are required for 80 percent of everything we have to say.

As a case of supereconomy, take Mr. Flexner's witty section on "Hubb" (meaning everything from "What?" to "Are you crazy?"); "Rubi" (ranging from "Wow!"

to "Oh yeah?"); "Uh-uh" (signifying "no" when the accent falls on the second syllable); and "Uh-huh" (meaning "yes" when the accent falls on the second syllable).

Then there is language and the national tone. American-English is just full of explosive ways to state strong, unqualified opinions. Mr. Flexner lists 34 synonyms for "Nonsense!" — spluttering from "Bunk!" to "Applesauce!"

American-English, in short, turns out to be the total product of everything from the pilgrims' stay in Holland (where the first Americans may have picked up the Dutch derivative word "boss") to the Vietnam war (out of which emerged such grim terms as "ragging" and "kill ratio," such euphemisms as "protective reaction"). Twelve pages are devoted to railroad terms, which spread through the language as tracks spread across the country.

Words lie, but language doesn't. It can't. It has no choice — in its idealism, in its obscenity — but to represent for good and for bad the people who stammer out their character and their experience through it. So, if we become better people — wiser, more honest, more compassionate — our language will become better, and probably not until then, despite all the "Beautify Our Nouns-and-Verbs" projects abroad in the land.

Oh yes. About those 50 most popular words. No. 4 is "I." No. 3 is "the." No. 2 is "you." And No. 1 — No. 1 is "a." And if that doesn't tell us something about language and about life, what will?

## Crinolines in Cracow

By Eric Bourne

Plastic ribbons — colors extra bright under floodlights — stream down the six-floor facade of the old Potocki family palace on the town square. Through the front door surges a motley collection of bewigged, silk-stockinged noblemen and their crinolined ladies.

From the courtyard balcony, a brass band blasts out a welcome.

Within the palace, a veritable storm of paper snow falls from the top floor through the wall of the great ballroom as guests walk up to the opulent white walls are hung with the age-dark oil paintings of the Potockis.

The occasion is the 20 years jubilee of the People's — the "cellar" youth club founded in the wake of Poland's "liberal" reforms of 1956. Most of the "liberalization" was short-lived. But Providence has been on from strength to strength.

It started in the palace's chateaubesque cellars, with Cracow's first trendy rock band belting out Western hits and students who studied on

the embrace of a lighter outlet to life than the one denied.

This night a new generation of bands, with all the new electronic devices and the youth in their own "de rigueur" jeans, is in command in the cellars of the palace, now Cracow's cultural club. The 18th "founding fathers" — the lords and ladies in the historical costume prescribed for the jubilee ball — are upstairs.

Everyone who is anyone — Cracow's writers, artists, academics, local officials, including good communist party members — seem to be here.

At four a.m. the ball still goes strong. We continue a long talk of the day before with the editor of the prestigious Roman Catholic weekly Tygodnik Powszechny on the church's position in Poland's present uneasy situation.

It could only happen in Cracow. Poland's second city has something — springing probably from a university tradition begun 600 years ago — which Warsaw, the capital, has not. That

money to this is the presence of Warsaw artists, theater and movie folk who felt the sense of occasion well worth the long train journey.

The city has an unmistakably cultured air, past and present.

In St. Mary's Church, an official Polish guide tells Russian tourists about the 15th-century magnificent high altar triptych of Wil Stwos. She does not omit to say it was brought back home by a U.S. Army train in 1945 from West Germany whither it had been taken by the looting Nazis during the war.

In the rough red-brick cellars of an ancient coffeehouse there is the noted Tadeusz Kantor gallery of avant-garde art. There is also the Cracow 2 theater founded by a group of Cracow painters in perilous wartime to preserve the identity of a famous theater created by Polish writers in the '30s.

Students flock to the Green Balloon Cafe, with its lapping Empire ambience, sipping tea and showing they like quiet, serious talk as well as pop.

Peel and painter Adam Macedonski tells us of his Catholic song group. It includes several foreign students, among them an American and two Indians. They visit youth clubs and sing protest songs of many nations. "I talk about human rights," the poet says.

Sometimes the authorities ask what he is doing. He tells them and produces his "textbook." It is a well-worn copy of the official Polish edition of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, which Poland signed along with the other communist nations.

It is a slightly sensitive subject just now, however. More "freedom of expression" is something for which Polish workers as well as intellectuals, church, and students are pressing the government — as a means of avoiding the explosive kind of dissent which rocked Warsaw last June.

Mr. Bourne is this newspaper's special correspondent in Eastern Europe.

# COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

## A Cabinet without ideologues

With the Carter Cabinet complete now the fact which should not be surprising but probably will be to most people emerges that Mr. Carter seems likely to be the most conservative president the United States has had since John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy kept the dollar and the American economy stable during his presidency, left a surplus in the Treasury, and almost avoided a fateful entanglement in Vietnam. Business prospered. Social conflicts were kept to a minimum.

Perhaps most Americans will have difficulty to this day to recognize the Kennedy presidency as having been conservative. Perceptions of a presidency are often obscured by political mythology. Richard Nixon, for example, would probably still be described by the average layman as having been a conservative. Yet in fact Mr. Nixon practiced Keynesian economics, to the horror of true economic conservatives, and reopened the diplomatic channels between the United States and Communist China, to the horror of most self-styled political conservatives.

Fortunately for modern, Western mankind political leaders seldom behave in office according to popular perceptions or political ideology. If the record is examined one often finds the labeled liberal or radical doing the conservative thing, or vice versa.

Only a soldier, Dwight D. Eisenhower, could have kept the United States out of all the wars which tempted his country during his eight-year presidency, and also kept a tight rein on the "military-industrial complex" which he defined and identified. If Mr. Eisenhower, the soldier, had been president in 1965 instead of Lyndon Johnson, the civilian professional politician, it is an excellent guess that the United States would never have found itself in the Vietnam war.

The most radical politician in Britain's 19th century was no "Liberal," but the arch Tory conservative, Benjamin Disraeli. Britain's need for conservative economic policies today is being met by Labour Party leader James Callaghan who is applying to his country the measures which the Conservatives entirely approve but could never themselves have imposed on the country.

The Democrats who preceded Richard Nixon to the White House would have liked to reopen American relations with China, but dared not. Even Mr. Eisenhower considered it too radical a move for his own times, although he, too, thought it should be done.

Popular American perception has it that business prospers under Republicans and suffers under Democrats. But Howard K. Smith,

on ABC News, reported that a search of the records had brought up the fact that the stock market over the last half century has consistently done better under the Democrats.

So, what is to be expected of Mr. Carter? He owed his narrow victory to the diligence of the trade unions and the devotion of the black community. But black political leaders are loudly complaining about his Cabinet choices, particularly his choice of an attorney general whose record is anything but that of a civil-rights radical.

The AFL-CIO has not dictated Mr. Carter's choice as secretary of labor, nor seems likely to dominate his economic strategy. The inclination from his choice for the key budget and treasury posts would seem to forecast an economic strategy aimed much more at encouraging business than at spending federal money for quick jobs.

Certainly labor and blacks will not be forgotten during the Carter administration. Labor will end up happy if Carter economic policies stimulate employment through stimulation of business and industry. But the complaints which have gone up from black and labor leaders make it fairly clear that Mr. Carter is certainly not turning the White House over to them just because they made him president.

I do not mean to suggest that I think the Carter administration is going to run the country to the disadvantage of the trade union and black communities. But I do say that the other communities have no reason to think that their interests are going to be overlooked or ignored.

The emerging Cabinet is not a group of ideologues. Quite the contrary. It is a collection of people of considerable competence in various fields of American life. If Northerners think too many come from Georgia, the Carter response is fair enough that Southerners have been underrepresented in the Cabinet for a very long time.

The main criticism seems to be that both budget director and attorney general are old Carter associates from Atlanta. Well, isn't a new president entitled to have in his Cabinet at least a few people he has known for a long time and whom he can trust to be candid and forthright with him? Both, incidentally, seem to come from the political and economic middle road.

Professional liberals are bound to be disappointed by the Carter choices. But the great majority of Americans who want their public affairs managed competently and cautiously should, it seems to me, feel reassured.

Professional liberals are bound to be disappointed by the Carter choices. But the great majority of Americans who want their public affairs managed competently and cautiously should, it seems to me, feel reassured.

Professional liberals are bound to be disappointed by the Carter choices. But the great majority of Americans who want their public affairs managed competently and cautiously should, it seems to me, feel reassured.

Professional liberals are bound to be disappointed by the Carter choices. But the great majority of Americans who want their public affairs managed competently and cautiously should, it seems to me, feel reassured.

Professional liberals are bound to be disappointed by the Carter choices. But the great majority of Americans who want their public affairs managed competently and cautiously should, it seems to me, feel reassured.

## To help the poorest help themselves

By Robert S. McNamara

Excerpts from an address by the head of the World Bank to this fall's meeting of its Board of Governors in Manila.

If we look about the world today realistically, it is evident that the desire for a greater degree of equity — for a more just and reasonable equality of opportunity among individuals, both within nations and between nations — is becoming a major concern of our time.

It is a trend that has been gathering momentum for a century or more. The rise of the labor union movement, the drive against racial discrimination, the expansion of civil rights, the enhancement of the status of women — these and similar movements have all had an ingredient in common: the surge toward greater social justice and more equitable economic opportunity.

This broad thrust is growing more insistent today in all nations. It is searching for new solutions to the intolerable problems of poverty. The per capita incomes of the more than one billion human beings in the poorest countries have nearly stagnated over the past decade. In statistical terms they have risen only about two dollars a year: from \$130 in 1965, to \$150 in 1975.

But what is beyond the power of any set of statistics to illustrate is the inhuman degradation the vast majority of these individuals are condemned to because of poverty. Malnutrition saps their energy, stunts their bodies, and shortens their lives. Illiteracy darkens their minds, and forecloses their futures. Simple, preventable diseases maim and kill their children. Squalor and ugliness pollute and poison their surroundings.

The fact that communism is intent on occupying this whole country seems to the West of less importance than giving the vote to the blacks. Yet all over the rest of Africa, more than half those black-governed countries are chaotic with persecution, poverty, and a lust for power among the more educated blacks that will eventually plunge the continent into the most bloody war possible.

When Americans of impartial judgment, after a stay here, return home to try to correct some of the inaccurate reporting, newspapers at once shriek "biased in favor of South Africa" and refuse to print anything but scurrilous reports and opinions. Communism we never had it so good, with even its enemies going with it.

A majority of our blacks are primitive people. They would vote for anyone who gave them shiny, impossible promises; they are not fit to govern. This mad, destructive desire to destroy the only possible law and order here

will eventually sink the world into war. Where will you get the fuel to continue the fight if Russia or China remove our sea route for the tankers?

Responsible citizens here are quite aware that there is *justified* need for amendment, as in all countries. And we still have to find a solution to outvote those who advocate no change. Meanwhile it would be fitting if you dealt more with your problems than be so busy criticizing a country in need of justice from the West.

Those identifying themselves with it on the Trafalgar Square platform included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, and the Moderator of the Free Church Council. The BBC says that there can be no question as to the atmosphere of moving fervor and depth of sincerity of the rally. The previous evening, on the BBC radio program "Any Questions?" each member of the team said he was 100% for these women and the forthcoming Trafalgar Square Rally, but one of them, Lord Hailsham, said he was 110% with the noble women, totally disregarding their own personal safety in the case of peace, and that we should all be with them. He received an overwhelming ovation.

These extremes of inequality have contributed to severe political turmoil in a number of these countries, and could easily trigger further violence. Governments must recognize that if the growth rates of the past are to be resumed and sustained, their benefits must be more widely distributed.

As those measures are taken — and are buttressed by greater efforts to mobilize internal resources, expand employment, and broaden the range of exports — the industrial nations must find practical ways to assist by permitting more equitable access to their own markets, and by making available additional development capital on reasonable terms.

All of this, too, is feasible, given a sense of fairness and realism. The dialogue over these issues within the international community is intense, but is often confused and ineffectual because of the tendency to prolong debate over peripheral questions, rather than come to terms first with what is clearly fundamental.

And what is fundamental is that the developing nations must make a strong commitment to internal policy reforms; and the developed nations must, in their turn, make a comparable commitment to provide a more adequate amount of development assistance.

It is less important initially what specific forms that assistance will take than that a general agreement be concluded on two basic points: the overall magnitude of the trade assistance and capital requirements within a given time frame; and the scope of the internal policy reforms that will assure its cost effectiveness.

Once these two fundamental issues have been agreed upon, the specific negotiations will have a pragmatic framework in which to proceed.

Mr. Knapp says that these women "insult all giving Americans," that "their movement condones the activities of a foreign government on Irish soil, a hold which they have no legitimate claim to." This is incorrect. Since the troubles flared up again in 1969 in Ireland, the people in Northern Ireland voted on whether or not they wished to remain part of the United Kingdom. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of so remaining.

For the last seven years, men have genuinely tried and failed to solve this heart-breaking problem of Northern Ireland, where the children, its future citizens, have no chance of a normal childhood, or of any stability as adults.

ther violence. Governments must recognize that if the growth rates of the past are to be resumed and sustained, their benefits must be more widely distributed.

As those measures are taken — and are buttressed by greater efforts to mobilize internal resources, expand employment, and broaden the range of exports — the industrial nations must find practical ways to assist by permitting more equitable access to their own markets, and by making available additional development capital on reasonable terms.

All of this, too, is feasible, given a sense of fairness and realism. The dialogue over these issues within the international community is intense, but is often confused and ineffectual because of the tendency to prolong debate over peripheral questions, rather than come to terms first with what is clearly fundamental.

And what is fundamental is that the developing nations must make a strong commitment to internal policy reforms; and the developed nations must, in their turn, make a comparable commitment to provide a more adequate amount of development assistance.

It is less important initially what specific forms that assistance will take than that a general agreement be concluded on two basic points: the overall magnitude of the trade assistance and capital requirements within a given time frame; and the scope of the internal policy reforms that will assure its cost effectiveness.

Once these two fundamental issues have been agreed upon, the specific negotiations will have a pragmatic framework in which to proceed.

Mr. Knapp says that these women "insult all giving Americans," that "their movement condones the activities of a foreign government on Irish soil, a hold which they have no legitimate claim to." This is incorrect. Since the troubles flared up again in 1969 in Ireland, the people in Northern Ireland voted on whether or not they wished to remain part of the United Kingdom. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of so remaining.

For the last seven years, men have genuinely tried and failed to solve this heart-breaking problem of Northern Ireland, where the children, its future citizens, have no chance of a normal childhood, or of any stability as adults.

These extremes of inequality have contributed to severe political turmoil in a number of these countries, and could easily trigger further violence. Governments must recognize that if the growth rates of the past are to be resumed and sustained, their benefits must be more widely distributed.

As those measures are taken — and are buttressed by greater efforts to mobilize internal resources, expand employment, and broaden the range of exports — the industrial nations must find practical ways to assist by permitting more equitable access to their own markets, and by making available additional development capital on reasonable terms.

All of this, too, is feasible, given a sense of fairness and realism. The dialogue over these issues within the international community is intense, but is often confused and ineffectual because of the tendency to prolong debate over peripheral questions, rather than come to terms first with what is clearly fundamental.

## Readers write

### Airing South Africa's case; Ulster's 'peace women'

The fact that communism is intent on occupying this whole country seems to the West of less importance than giving the vote to the blacks. Yet all over the rest of Africa, more than half those black-governed countries are chaotic with persecution, poverty, and a lust for power among the more educated blacks that will eventually plunge the continent into the most bloody war possible.

When Americans of impartial judgment, after a stay here, return home to try to correct some of the inaccurate reporting, newspapers at once shriek "biased in favor of South Africa" and refuse to print anything but scurrilous reports and opinions. Communism we never had it so good, with even its enemies going with it.

A majority of our blacks are primitive people. They would vote for anyone who gave them shiny, impossible promises; they are not fit to govern. This mad, destructive desire to destroy the only possible law and order here

will eventually sink the world into war. Where will you get the fuel to continue the fight if Russia or China remove our sea route for the tankers?

Responsible citizens here are quite aware that there is *justified* need for amendment, as in all countries. And we still have to find a solution to outvote those who advocate no change. Meanwhile it would be fitting if you dealt more with your problems than be so busy criticizing a country in need of justice from the West.

Those identifying themselves with it on the Trafalgar Square platform included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, and the Moderator of the Free Church Council. The BBC says that there can be no question as to the atmosphere of moving fervor and depth of sincerity of the rally. The previous evening, on the BBC radio program "Any Questions?" each member of the team said he was 100% for these women and the forthcoming Trafalgar Square Rally, but one of them, Lord Hailsham, said he was 110% with the noble women, totally disregarding their own personal safety in the case of peace, and that we should all be with them. He received an overwhelming ovation.

These extremes of inequality have contributed to severe political turmoil in a number of these countries, and could easily trigger further violence. Governments must recognize that if the growth rates of the past are to be resumed and sustained, their benefits must be more widely distributed.

As those measures are taken — and are buttressed by greater efforts to mobilize internal resources, expand employment, and broaden the range of exports — the industrial nations must find practical ways to assist by permitting more equitable access to their own markets, and by making available additional development capital on reasonable terms.

All of this, too, is feasible, given a sense of fairness and realism. The dialogue over these issues within the international community is intense, but is often confused and ineffectual because of the tendency to prolong debate over peripheral questions, rather than come to terms first with what is clearly fundamental.

And what is fundamental is that the developing nations must make a strong commitment to internal policy reforms; and the developed nations must, in their turn, make a comparable commitment to provide a more adequate amount of development assistance.

It is less important initially what specific forms that assistance will take than that a general agreement be concluded on two basic points: the overall magnitude of the trade assistance and capital requirements within a given time frame; and the scope of the internal policy reforms that will assure its cost effectiveness.

Once these two fundamental issues have been agreed upon, the specific negotiations will have a pragmatic framework in which to proceed.

Mr. Knapp says that these women "insult all giving Americans," that "their movement condones the activities of a foreign government on Irish soil, a hold which they have no legitimate claim to." This is incorrect. Since the troubles flared up again in 1969 in Ireland, the people in Northern Ireland voted on whether or not they wished to remain part of the United Kingdom. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of so remaining.

For the last seven years, men have genuinely tried and failed to solve this heart-breaking problem of Northern Ireland, where the children, its future citizens, have no chance of a normal childhood, or of any stability as adults.

These extremes of inequality have contributed to severe political turmoil in a number of these countries, and could easily trigger further violence. Governments must recognize that if the growth rates of the past are to be resumed and sustained, their benefits must be more widely distributed.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the Llama, then the ear." then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Monday, December 27, 1976

## Israel's new political crisis

Ousting of members of the right-wing National Religious Party from his Cabinet by Prime Minister Rabin makes it likely that general elections in Israel, due next October or November, will be held much earlier. Balloting now could occur this spring or early summer, with Mr. Rabin heading a caretaker government in the interim.

The Cabinet crisis is seen as resulting from a decision by Mr. Rabin to move the date of the elections forward by roughly six months, primarily because of domestic political considerations. If the elections were held later, the ruling Labor Party's continuation in office might be in greater jeopardy, and the party might decide Defense Minister Shimon Peres, not Mr. Rabin, was its better candidate. There also is the growing political threat from the new Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Yigal Adin, for the Prime Minister to consider.

By parting company with Religious Party members of his coalition Cabinet, the Prime Minister ended what has often proved to be an uneasy grouping. At the same time, he has precipitated a long-awaited showdown between Israeli hawks and doves over Israeli policy toward the occupied Arab territories. And that in turn could have an effect on the Israeli position at resumed Arab-Israeli peace talks, the prospect of which is being much discussed.

If Mr. Rabin, or a possible successor, gets a fresh mandate from the Israeli people, that leader will be able to negotiate with the Arabs with less concern about lack of support from

his own political front at home. This would be an improvement over the present situation, under which some have wondered if the government coalition could hold together under the pressure of crucial negotiations.

The United States meanwhile will be a key factor in Israeli considerations. The expectation is that Mr. Rabin will want to have a meeting with President-Elect Jimmy Carter as soon as possible after the Carter inauguration, to make personal contact with the new chief executive as well as to bolster his own political standing in Israel.

And it is certainly ironic that the government crisis was sparked by Religious Party objections to holding an official ceremony on the eve of the Sabbath — a ceremony to welcome the arrival of the first of Israel's new F-15 fighter planes from the United States. The Prime Minister asserts the ceremony finished before the start of the Sabbath at sundown.

The determination of some Israelis not to withdraw from any occupied territory meanwhile was highlighted during the current crisis by the first anniversary of the founding of a settlement at Kadum in the occupied West Bank by extreme nationalists against government orders. The settlement, which the Prime Minister reluctantly allowed to remain, is cited by Arabs as evidence that Israel is not really serious about withdrawal.

We can only wait to see if the present political upheaval clears the air, as everyone would like to see happen, or leaves the problems of occupation and peace still bedeviled.

'Peace in the Middle East? Well, we're working on it'



## Britain: not enough or too much?

"Too little" was the way some characterized the British Labour government's latest effort to stem the country's harrowing downward economic spiral. And a further slip by the pound sterling on money markets as Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced new spending cuts hinted that financial moguls might agree that he did not go far enough.

Others thought differently. "Very harsh" was the comment of Jack Jones, head of the powerful Transport and General Workers Union. And his words testified as much as anything to the enormous difficulty Prime Minister Callaghan's Cabinet has faced in trying to meet stiff International Monetary Fund requirements for the \$3.9 billion loan Britain desperately needs to stay viable, while at the same time not alienating the support of Labour's leftists and trade unions that the government must have to remain in power.

The Prime Minister, the Chancellor, and their colleagues are constantly aware that the so-called social contract with the British labor unions, whereby wages are kept from rising in return for maintaining the social policies which workers consider essential, must not be shattered, lest an even worse situation ensue. To their credit, they have convinced IMF officials of this. In a bow to unions and leftists moreover, Mr. Healey's strictures on the economy included no new cuts in welfare programs.

But the cuts will bite deeply into Britain's spending this coming year and the following year on such vital items as national defense,

education, public housing, road building, foreign aid, civil service, and food prices. The defense cutbacks alone will give Britain's North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies cause for concern about the credibility of the British contribution.

Likewise sobering is the fact that this is the fourth round of emergency spending cuts and tax increases that the Labour government has been forced to hand out to the nation since last February. Each time the Chancellor has expressed confidence his moves would do the trick; each time more has quickly become necessary. This lack of success in halting the slide in the past naturally makes Britons and outsiders wonder if enough of the right ingredients have been used this time.

It remains to be seen now if Labour has the courage — and political power — to carry out its announced moves without flinching in the face of what plainly will be very strong criticism. Nobody enjoys austerity, and the British now are in for the harshest bit of belt-tightening in many a decade. At such a moment, it is at least some solace that the United States and West Germany have offered Britain an interim credit of \$850 million to tide things over until next month when the first portion of the IMF loan is to become available.

For Britain, the road ahead is not only uphill and rocky. Political precipices yawn on both right and left. Backseat drivers abound. Meanwhile, one can only hope that this time the government steps will provide enough momentum to get Britain through its crisis.

## Swapping political prisoners

It is regrettable that the trading of civil-rights fighter Vladimir Bukovsky from the Soviet Union was the result of a trade. He should have won his liberty without a quid pro quo in the form of an exchange for the jailed Chilean Communist Party leader. But the swap negotiated by the U.S. is also a significant development because it has placed the entire issue of human rights on a high international level.

Moscow has in effect invited even greater public attention by governments and the public in the West to its cruel treatment of dissenters. As Mr. Bukovsky, who has spent 12 years in Soviet prisons, camps and psychiatric clinics, commented after his arrival in Zurich, "I regard this exchange as an extraordinary event as it is the first time that the Soviet Govern-

ment officially recognized it has political prisoners."

The Russian writer also suggested that Soviet prison life had greatly worsened after the signing of the Helsinki agreement on East-West cooperation. Whether there is a causal relationship is difficult to determine. Certainly other Soviet exiles, such as Andrei Amalrik, indicate that would-be emigrants and dissidents in the U.S.S.R. are using the Helsinki accord to bolster their case and doing so with some success.

That the agreement is littered with shortcomings is beyond dispute. Yet one notices, too, that it seems to have created a contagion, a desire for more freedom, that is penetrating many corners of Eastern Europe. In East Germany, for instance, some 100,000 citizens have asked to emigrate to West Germany on the basis of the Helsinki accord. In Poland the Roman Catholic Church is telling workers to de-

fend their rights. And in Yugoslavia a group of political prisoners are even now on a hunger strike protesting the country's new and extremely severe criminal code.

More and more, Communist regimes are thus committed to dealing with the sensitive human rights issue. And it will be all the more sensitive as they prepare for next year's conference in Belgrade at which 35 nations will convene to assess the results of Helsinki. The fact that President-Elect Carter has chosen to stress human rights in foreign policy must only add to Moscow's discomfort.

The battle, in short, is joined. The mighty Russians have released one more brave fighter on their side of the line. But, as even French Communist leader Georges Marchais remarked about the Bukovsky case, they should not only free their political prisoners. They should not have them in the first place.

## UN vote for 'armed struggle'

There is something ironic about an organization dedicated to peace and peace-keeping, as is the United Nations, passing a resolution endorsing violence. Advocating "armed struggle" in Namibia (South-West Africa) by liberationists to end South Africa's control of that territory does nothing to improve the UN's image. It comes, moreover, at a moment when the actions of militant Africans and other third-world nations already have evoked criticism of the UN and eroded its popular support by the United States and other Western powers.

This was the first time that a majority of the world's nations represented were ready to openly sanction the use of armed violence to oust what most people, including those of the Western nations, regard as an oppressive colonial regime in Namibia. Few doubt that strong steps are necessary to get genuine independence moves under way; or that the black tribes of Namibia need all the outside support and encouragement they can muster. But a call for armed struggle to achieve this end is going too far, and the U.S., along with Britain,

France, and West Germany, were right in voting against it.

To their credit, another 12 countries including Japan, Canada, Italy, Spain, and Sweden abstained, and it was said in UN corridors that even some Africans agreed privately the resolution went too far in opening the door to use of military force to attain its ends. The contention of Americans and others is that independence still can be achieved through negotiation, and that this is the better way, difficult though the task will continue to be.

The U.S., for one, apparently still has been hoping for talks on Namibia in Geneva under UN auspices, a commendable enough objective. However, the advent of the holiday season, with its UN recess, and the coming change of administrations in Washington, have made outgoing Secretary of State Kissinger's efforts on this score of little avail thus far. The president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma, has not been responsive to the Kissinger overtures, and his group is the main liberation element.

South Africa, meanwhile, has done little to improve the situation. It has held conferences with black leaders in Namibia, but has refused to respond to UN resolutions calling for its withdrawal. Nor will it negotiate with SWAPO, which it regards as a terrorist organization.

But more official and moderate South African response to outside views might bolster the arguments of those urging continued negotiation in southern Africa, rather than armed conflict. For beyond Namibia, the situation in Rhodesia and South Africa itself could be next to draw attention. The fact that the UN now has been moved to go further than before indicates how serious matters are becoming.

The United States does not come out of UN debates completely unscathed, either — not as long as it continues to allow import of Rhodesian chrome and nickel in flat defiance of a UN trade embargo against that nation. This time Washington, at least, abstained, rather than voted against, another resolution condemning its chrome purchases.

Published by the Christian Science Monitor, 233 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. 02116. Circulation: 100,000 copies weekly. Subscription price: \$10.00 per year in advance. Single copies: 15¢. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S. to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02116.